The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1875.

Condition of National Banks.

The facts set forth in the tabulated statements showing the condition of the national banks, just issued from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, are attracting considerable attention in Treasury circles. It is shown by this statement that, whereas the banks have on deposit over seven hundred million dollars, they have in their vaults only a little over eighty million in greenbacks. In case of a sudden panic and a general run on the banks, it is easy to anticipate the result. By the act of June 20, 1874, Congress repealed the provision of law requiring reserves on circulation, and since then the policy of the banks seems to have been to loan out every dollar of their available funds. Of course there may be, and no doubt are, individual banks which have not pursued this policy, but the aggregate showing is ample evidence that such is the course of the majority of them.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1875.

Real Estate of Jay Cooke & Co.

A private call has been issued for a meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. in this city, to devise some means to force a sale of the valuable real estate lying in Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, which is included among the assets of the Cookes. No attempt of any kind has been made to sell the real estate in this District, and it is to be feared that not less than it was a year ago. In this connection it may be of interest to mention that the Comptroller of the Currency will probably soon bring suit against the trustees of the Cookes to recover their indebtedness to the First National Bank of this city in the shape of stock subscribed for and loans effected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1875.

Alabama Claims Commission.

The adjournment of the Alabama Claims Commission to the latter part of September leaves only three months to it in which to complete its work, as its powers expire by limitation on the first of January next. There are probably five hundred cases yet to be disposed of, and Congress will therefore find it necessary to revive the Commission. It is estimated by those who are interested, that under the principle and rules laid down by the Commission, after all the cases before it have been acted upon, there will remain in the possession of the Government a balance of at least ten million dollars. A strong effort will be made to induce Congress to reconsider its refusal to permit the insurance companies to participate in the benefits of the award.

Treasurer-Elect New.

Mr. New, the Treasurer-elect, was at the Department to-day in consultation with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, familiarizing himself with the duties of his position. It is understood that Mr. New applied to the Secretary for permission to appoint sundry of his subordinates, which was at once accorded by General Bristow. It is not unlikely that Mr. Spinner would have had the same permission had he not demanded it so promptly. In consequence of carelessness or a defect in the law reorganizing the Treasury Department, it has been discovered that it will be necessary for the President instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, to appoint the Deputy Auditors.

Sam Bard at Headquarters.

The irrepressible Sam Bard called on the Postmaster General to-day and presented a bulky petition asking his retention as postmaster at Atlanta. The Postmaster General informed him that it was too late, that his resignation had been accepted to take effect the 30th of this month. Sam replied that he had never written any letter of resignation, when Governor Jewell handed him his letter to the President begging to remain in office until the close of the fiscal year. He still denied that it was a letter of resignation, but when spoken of the losses which he had suffered during the war. Governor Jewell asked if his losses were not on the Confederate side, and he responded in the affirmative. Mr. Bard was finally convinced that he could accomplish nothing with the Postmaster General.

Delano's Resignation Again.

A rumor has been floating around all day that the resignation of Secretary Delano was now, or would soon be, in the hands of the President. The source of the rumor was that it emanated from Mr. Delano. It was said that causes entirely apart from those heretofore alluded to as likely to bring about Mr. Delano's retirement from the Cabinet were influencing him in this step. As Mr. Delano is absent from Washington, there is no means of verifying or disproving the rumor.

Governor Thayer, of Wyoming.

Unfavorable comment is made on the fact that ex-Senator Thayer, who was appointed Governor of Wyoming last February, has scarcely been two weeks at his post, but has been spending most of the time here, intriguing against the other Federal officers of the Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1875.

FIVE MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the following five-twenty of 1862 will be paid at the Treasury September 24, 1875, interest on them to cease on that day: Coupon bonds known as the fourth series of the act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

Coupon bonds, fifty dollars—No. 21,001 to No. 21,700, both inclusive.

One hundred dollars—No. 59,101 to No. 64,500, both inclusive.

Five hundred dollars—No. 31,901 to No. 34,000, both inclusive.

One thousand dollars—No. 91,501 to No. 96,900, both inclusive. Total $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1875.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.

Judge Spence, Assistant Attorney General of the Postoffice Department, has furnished an opinion to the Postmaster General taking the ground that postmasters are liable on their bond for the losses of Government property while in their possession. The occasion of the decision was the loss of a registered package containing $200 worth of postage stamps in transit through the Boston postoffice. It is the first time that an opinion has been given holding postmasters responsible on their bonds for the loss of Government property passing through the postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1875.

AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL BANK CURRENCY ISSUED.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $1,612,525 of national bank currency since May 27th, upon which eighty per cent. of legal tender notes will be retired, as provided by law. The whole amount of additional bank circulation issued since the passage of the act of January 14th last, is $7,785,520. The outstanding legal tenders during July will be $375,778,980.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DECIDES A KNOTTY NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

The Attorney General has decided a question of naturalization submitted to him by the Department of State. The facts, briefly, are that Mr. A. Steinkoanler, a Prussian subject by birth, immigrated to the United States in 1848, and was naturalized in St. Louis in 1854. When he returned to Germany he took with him his son, then aged four years, born in the United States. The son is now twenty years old. The question at issue rose as to the son owing military service to Germany. The Attorney General comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nationalities, one natural and the other acquired. The father returning to Germany and resuming his allegiance, the son took the status of the father. Being a minor and having enjoyed the protection of the German Government, he, for the time being, or until of age, owes military duty, the obligations being reciprocal; but when the boy becomes of age he can return to the United States as an American citizen, with the rights and privileges as such, and would even be eligible to the Presidency of the United States.

ITALIAN CONSULAR AGENT AT MEMPHIS.

The President has recognized Guiseppe D. Mondonica Consular Agent of Italy at Memphis.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington National Monument Society requests the churches and Sabbath schools of the country to take up a collection on Sunday, July 4th, to aid in the completion of the monument. Contributions are to be forwarded to J. B. H. Smith, Treasurer of the society, Washington, D. C.

HINDS RELEASED FROM THE REMAINING INDICTMENTS.

The Government to-day entered a *nolle pros.* in the three remaining cases against Jerome B. Hinds, charged with complicity in the mail contract frauds, he having previously been acquitted on a similar charge.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1875.

NEW INDICTMENTS AGAINST TWEED AND SWEENEY.

SIX new indictments were found to-day against Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Woodward and others for obtaining money from the City Treasury by false pretense. The amount involved is $50,000.

IOWA.

State Convention of Democrats, Liberals and Anties.

THE PLATFORM AND TICKET.

Christening of the Combination Indefinitely Postponed.

DES MOINES, June 24.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning. Over three hundred delegates were present. L. G. Kinne, of Tama county, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and T. O. Walker, of Bloomfield, Secretary. After the appointment of the usual committees the Convention adjourned till two o'clock.

On reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported a full list of delegates, and H. B. Fouke, of Dubuque, was chosen Permanent President. On accepting the office, Mr. Fouke expressed his gratification at the unanimity of opinion existing in the Convention, and said he thought the Committee on Resolutions would report a platform on which all could stand. He asked that everything not essential, like the name, should, for the sake of harmony, be subordinated to the declaration of principles.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following platform:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare, as the basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

First—Firm adherence to the doctrine of political government as taught by Jefferson, Madison and other fathers of the Republic.

Second—Strict conformity to the construction of the Constitution in all measures involving constitutional powers.

Third—The supremacy of the National Government within the sphere of the Constitution and the reservation of local authority, as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.

Fourth—The absolute prohibition of military interference with local State elections and the peaceful assembling and organization of State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

Fifth—Honesty in the administration of public offices and strict economy in public expenditures.

Sixth—All officers to be held to a rigid accountability for the misuse of public funds or for the prostitution of their powers for private uses.

Seventh—The preservation of all the legal rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.

Eighth—The preservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

Ninth—The restoration of the Presidential salary to $25,000. No third time.

Tenth—That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be effected without injury to the business interests of the country, and in the meantime, a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes. Opposition the present National Banking law.

Eleventh—A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue with the smallest burden to consumption, and the imposition of duties for the benefit of manufacturers at the expense of agricultural interests.

Twelfth—We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law and the enactment of a practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against and the safest solution of the evils of intemperance.

Thirteenth—That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual rights and privileges.

Here follows the Ohio arraignment of the Republican party and an invitation to all parties to co-operate for the expulsion of the Republican party from power.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After considerable debate on a motion that the organization be known as simply "Democratic," the whole matter of a name was laid on the table.

THE TICKET.

The nominations were then made, as follows:

For Governor—Shepard Leffler, of Des Moines.

Lieutenant Governor—Captain E. B. Woodward, of Lucas.

Judge of Supreme Court—W. J. Knight, of Dubuque.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. R. Wright, of Webster.

These nominations were made unanimous, and after speeches by several delegates the Convention adjourned.

CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Summary of Reports of Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley—Ravages of Grasshoppers and Other Pests.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The *Western Rural* has collected a large amount of information about the crops in the Northwest, which it will publish in this week's edition. The following is a summary:

Wheat—The reports clearly indicate that the acreage of wheat this year in the Western States is much less than last year. This, in Illinois, but three reports indicate an increased acreage, while twice as many show but one-quarter as much, or even less. In Wisconsin no reports show an increase, but two an equal acreage, while some show not more than one-half. In Iowa nearly the same condition is shown. In Michigan the acreage was not materially reduced. In some of the newer States increased acreage is reported. As to condition, the reports are not unfavorable, a majority of all indicating at least average condition. Michigan makes a poor showing, Illinois stands well, Wisconsin and Iowa very large, but the general average is not bad.

Corn—Undoubtedly the acreage planted in the West was larger than in any former year. In Illinois some reports show less acreage than last year, and an increase of twenty or twenty-five per cent. In Iowa the same is true, with several reports of an increase of fifty per cent. Missouri is not a great corn State, but shows an increase of at least twenty-five per cent. in acreage. Michigan and Missouri also show a considerable increase. Reports of condition are not so good as is desired, but it is probable that many of the unfavorable reports indicate lateness of the crop rather than bad conditions. Otherwise, bearing in mind the comparative quantities given in the different States, our reports show a prospect, at the middle of June, of about four-fifths of an average crop.

Oats—The average in oats is considerably increased over that of last year, and the general prospect is of at least a full average crop. Illinois gives several reports of less than an average condition; Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, etc., in nearly all cases showing good prospects.

Barley—Illinois shows a reduced acreage; Iowa, Wisconsin and Nebraska an increase. The prospect for the crop as a whole is below average.

Insects—In very few cases is an increase of injury from insects noted, compared with last year, reported. Of course this does not include the grasshopper districts, but there are many more cases in which grasshoppers have done less injury, than where they have done more, than last year. Chinc and potato-bugs are very plentiful in many places, but as a whole not so numerous as last year. It is cause for rejoicing that, although there are few regions in which some crop does not make a poor showing, in a number of localities most crops look up promising.

The general crop prospect, especially in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, is of an aggregate full average yield of the great farm staples.

OIL CITY.

Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad —Narrow Escapes from Death—Bookkeeper of Oil City Savings Bank Missing —His Accounts $7,000 Short.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
OIL CITY, PA., June 27, 1875.

Passenger train No. 5, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, consisting of twelve freight and three passenger cars, was thrown from the track, last night, by a misplaced switch in the lower part of this city. The engineer saw that the switch was placed wrong just before running over it, the train running about twelve miles an hour. The engineer reversed his engine, and he and the fireman jumped, making a narrow escape with their lives. The engine, tender and two freight cars plunged over the bank, a distance of about forty feet, making a most complete wreck. The rest of the train remained on the track. No person was hurt, beyond a few slight bruises sustained by those jumping from the engine. Two brakemen jumped from the top of the freight cars, escaping uninjured. It is believed that the switch was unlocked and turned wrong by some person to cause the wreck, as a train passed over the same switch about midnight, after all the switching was done for the day.

Friday morning last it was discovered that E. T. M. Simmons, book-keeper at the Oil City Savings Bank, had absconded, leaving his accounts short some seven thousand dollars. Simmons was also Treasurer of the Oil City Building and Loan Association, and it is presumed that his accounts with that institution will show discrepancies; but it is impossible to get at the amount yet. Simmons is a young man who had the confidence and respect of the entire community. He is now badly wanted by our merchants generally, as well as by his bondsmen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE INUNDATIONS—WATERS SUBSIDING—RELIEF VOTED BY THE ASSEMBLY—DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—CROPS MATERIALLY DAMAGED.

PARIS, June 24.—The damage done by inundations in the valleys of the Garonne and Adour is immense. All the bridges at Toulouse have been destroyed. The water is slowly subsiding. The Assembly voted 20,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

Midnight—The devastation caused by the inundations is widespread. At Toulouse nearly all the houses in the St. Cyprian quarter have been destroyed. At Verdun, in the department of Arriege, over fifty houses have fallen, and many persons have been drowned. From Montauban the report comes that all the crops on the banks of the Tarn and Garonne are ruined. The Garonne in some places is four miles wide. A bridge of seven arches at Tarbet has been carried away. The inundations are general in the department of Aude, Hante, Garonne and Tarn. If the rain continues another day all the wheat crop in those departments will be destroyed. The railways are interrupted in all directions throughout the inundated district.

THE RECENT INUNDATIONS—APALLING DESTRUCTION—OVER ONE THOUSAND LIVES LOST—HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES MADE HOMELESS.

PARIS, June 25.—The damage to property and the loss of life by the flood in the river Garrone are greater than previous reports have indicated. At Toulouse alone the bodies of one hundred persons who were drowned were found in houses which were flooded but left standing. Many other people perished and their bodies were carried off in houses that were swept away.

PARIS, June 25.—The loss of life by the flood at Toulouse is appalling. In the St. Cyprian quarter, two hundred and fifteen corpses have already been found. The violence of the torrent frustrated the efforts to rescue the unfortunate inmates of the houses. Several men were drowned in the attempt. Twenty thousand persons are deprived of the means of subsistence in Toulouse alone. The disasters elsewhere are of almost equal magnitude. The lower part of the city of Moissac, on the Tarn, is under water. Tremoulet, in the department of Arriege, five houses only remain standing out of four hundred. In the district of Foix, some departments, two villages are completely submerged, and many dead bodies have been found. Crops of all kinds throughout the inundated districts have been destroyed. President MacMahon and Minister Buffet have left Paris for the scene of destruction.

Midnight,—Gen. de Cissey, Minister of War, accompanied by the President and the Minister of the Interior to the scene of the inundations. The Municipal Council of Paris has voted $20,000 for the relief of the sufferers. Epidemics are threatened at Verdun. Eight hundred houses have fallen in Toulouse. At Bordeaux the Garonne is much swollen, but no serious disturbance is reported. It is said that, altogether, over 1,000 lives have been lost.

Germany.

VON ARNIM CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

BERLIN, June 24.—The case of Count Von Arnim was decided by the Kammergericht to-day. He was convicted of abstracting, with intent to steal, papers of the character of public documents intrusted to him, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, including one month already expired. The Court declares that there is no ground for the charge of embezzlement or offenses against public order.

WENDELL PHILLIPS HEARD FROM.

His Opinions on the Greenback Platform and the Third Term Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The Indianapolis *Sun* of to-morrow will contain the following letter from Wendell Phillips to Jos. Buchanan, Esq., of this city:

BOSTON, June 21, 1875.

Dear Sir—The first clause of the Cleveland platform, adopted last March, has my cordial approval. No words can fully describe the importance of the issue which it recommends. I am sure it will soon be adopted by the whole nation, and that it will revolutionize the relations of capital and labor. It will put capital beyond all danger of interference with its rights, and will unreasurably increase the comfort of workingmen. No single measure of change will do as much as this can for the happiness, virtue and progress of the race, and in our judgment everything tends forward such a system of finance and heralds its speedy adoption. No teachers are so sharp and successful as bankruptcy and the shrill lesson in Boston, Baltimore, the Gibraiter of bullionism, I can see signs that the ranks are beginning to break, and some few representative men are bending their thoughts and steps to our side.

But there is no use of my giving you this impression of my opinion. I have publicly advocated a third term for Grant unless some one can be found as sure as he is to rally the whole North, and as true as he has been to claim from the South all the fruits of our victory. He has not by any means done his duty. When he claimed or consented to the rejection of the school clause of the Civil Rights bill, he made that inexpressible measure almost useless and balked the hopes of the nation. Still, I know no one more to be trusted than he, who can any chance to come, though he your party repudiates him because he is joined to the bullionists and stockmongers. I lament this as much as you can, still a nation never can attend to but one issue at a time. All history proves this. To-day belongs to the great struggle for equality before the law. The South hates this and means to defeat it. The North has hitherto all rule in its heart of hearts. This provoked and justified the war. The battle over it is not ended. For this struggle the Nation is ripe, ripened by forty years of discussion and by war. Nothing but as I value your great financial measure, I must, in this next Presidential canvass, measure my candidate by another standard—finality in that issue. I will give me a man true to this, and also to financial reform and with a fair chance of success, and I am his earnest, devoted and single-hearted supporter, everywhere at all times.

Very respectfully,
[Signed.] WENDELL PHILLIPS.

CHEYENNE.

The Indian Sale Confirmed—Miners Going to Custer's Gulch—Arrival of the Secretary of the Sioux Commission.

CHEYENNE, WY., June 27.—Indian Inspector Daniels arrived here to-day from Red Cloud Agency, bringing with him the proper papers, signed by the Indians, relinquishing the Black Hills. He does not feels certain that if the Northern Indians agree, there will be no trouble in treating for the Black Hills. He reports that he met a large number of miners between here and White river, *en route* for Custer's Gulch.

J. S. Collins, Secretary of the Black Hills Commission, reached here to-day and leaves for the agencies to-morrow.

DONALDSON AND HIS BALLOON.

The Professor Takes Up Three Newspaper Men from Toronto and Comes Down in Lake Ontario—A Narrow Escape from Death.

PICTOU, ONT., June 24.—Prof. Donaldson and three members of the press made a balloon ascension from Toronto yesterday, and to-day were picked up by a vessel five miles off Point Peter, on Lake Ontario. They report having suffered great hardship, being in the water four hours, clinging to the basket of the balloon, which was dragged through the water at a fearful speed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Cincinnati Water Works Investigation

Results in a Batch of Indictments.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against Thos. E. Snelbaker, the present Chief of Police and formerly Secretary of the Water Works; William Merk, city editors of the *Volksfreund*, ex-collector of water rents; J. B. McCormick, ex-collector of water rents, and Paul Reinlin, former trustee of the Water Works and now Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Longview Lunatic Asylum, for embezzlement of money belonging to the Water Works. H. A. Bonman, son of one of the present trustees of the Water Works, is also indicted for grand larceny. These cases have all been brought to light by the investigation into the management of the Water Works for some weeks past, and which is now nearly completed.

CASUALTIES.

The Detroit Tornado—Particulars of the Disaster.

DETROIT, June 28—The damages by last night's tornado foot up as follows: Two killed, both children; three persons dangerously hurt and twelve others severely; twenty-three cottages demolished and many others more or less damaged. More serious loss of life was prevented by the sparsely settled condition of that part of the city, as the power of the tornado was very great and its devastation terrible. Thousands of persons have visited the scene. A citizens' meeting for the relief of the sufferers is called for Wednesday.

THE SEA SHORE.

Sea Air and Overcoats—Empty Caravansaries and Despondent Keepers—A Promising Outlook, However—Monotonous Roar of Surf and Absence of Revelry—Soap-suds, Paint and Bunting—Few Improvements—Court Circular—The Races —A New Railroad.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 22, 1875.

The continued cold weather occasions no small amount of solicitude on the part of hotel-keepers at the "Branch." In previous years by this time there has been a good run of business, and it was expected that at least one-third the usual custom would have arrived. All the hotels were formally opened to the public on the 15th, but thus far the numbers of visitors would barely foot up a score. At the hotel at which the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL took up his quarters not more than four persons were registered for that day. This was a fair sample of the activity which generally prevailed. The hotel-keepers say, however, that they have engagements to ensure a good season when the weather does set in with sufficient elevation of temperature to drive the martyrs to the heated term and the gay world to their usual places of summer resort. At present the line of uninhabited caravansaries stretching along the beach, impresses one of active ideas with a doleful sense of isolation and desolation. Without the accompaniments of revelry and music, the embellishments of beauty and fashion, the animating influences of intrigue and flirtation, and every other constituent of the daily round of diversion and frivolity, the ocean's doleful and oppressively consecutive and continuous roar soon grows desperately monotonous. The ghost of desolation in place of the summer travel during the past week has been to envelop themselves in several folds of overcoat and face the miles of piazzas, or promenade the beach in philosophic reverie, watching the mighty crested billows of the Atlantic roll high up along the almost boundless reach of sand. The endless procession of ships, steamers and small craft pouring in and out of the great harbor of the commercial metropolis, however, afford a pleasing contrast to the repose on shore.

The hotel accommodations of the "Branch" for the present season are about the same as for the last. A liberal use of soap suds and paint and a fresh invoice of bunting and flags have given a cheerfulness of things. The Lelands again have the "Ocean" in charge, and will probably continue their role of great promise and little performance. These once magnates of the hotel-keeping world seem to be contracting their sphere. They have lost the Metropolitan in New York and Union at Saratoga, and have narrowed down to Long Branch and New Jersey. In the line of private residences some improvements have been made, but not to the extent witnessed in previous years. It is evident that its proximity to New York is all that keeps this place of resort up. The place labors under many disadvantages, the most serious of which are a dangerous surf and incessant glare of the ocean's beach and the full force of the sun's rays. Unlike Newport, or Saratoga, or Bedford, there is a trying monotony at the best.

But few of the prominent cottage residents at the Branch have as yet put in an appearance. The President and family arrived among the first. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and Jay Gould, of New York, the Presidential satellites in the social sphere, were on the ground about the same time. Generals Porter and Babcock, respectively Secretary and Secretary to the President, are also here. The affable John Hoey and his estimable lady and family have arrived at their country seat, Hollywood. Mrs. Hoey is the latest matrimonial alliance with the genial John, figured on the stage as a star of conspicuous magnitude. Her domestic life, as her professional, is a towering glory to the Christian character and exemplary woman, wife and mother.

The *Long Branch Surf*, a spicy little sheet, has commenced the usual fashionable and gossipy columns to society matters at the Branch. It will devote space to court circles, and announces the following summary of news from that quarter at its last issue.

COURT CIRCULAR.

His Excellency left the Executive Cottage at an early hour this morning, and after partaking of breakfast alone with Mr. [illegible] was driven to the depot, where the Imperial family were out of bed. His Excellency had his bereuche got in order and drove to the depot, where His Excellency took the seven o'clock train for Philadelphia, where he will pass the day.

At the regular hour, Mrs. Grant, Princess Nellie, Mrs. Childs and Mr. Algerson Sartoris partook of breakfast, which was very toothsome and pleasant, as his Excellency likes good eating a and keeps a good cook.

Mr. Sartoris, the husband of Princess Nellie, left the Executive Cottage. The ladies did not accompany him to the depot, but enjoyed a quiet ride afterwards.

Mrs. Childs, whose visit now has been prolonged, has advised to start to-morrow for Europe, where she expects to remain some months. She will in the meantime transfer the management of the *Ledger* to her husband, Mr. Childs, and the control will be with the regular obituary notices each week.

Mrs. Grant expresses great chagrin at the departure of Mrs. Childs, and probably feels it in part, as she has honored that lady with much affection of late.

His Excellency is expected to return this evening, and will remain over night, as he may prolong his voyage to Washington and give the country the benefit of his personal supervision for a short time. Happy country!

Johnny Chamberlain has not yet opened his great Club House. He expects, however, to be in full blast in a few days, so that any chance visitors may display their spare douets will play a successful game in Johnny's (faro) bank.

The Long Branch races and the programme for the season have been completed. It has been decided to have two meetings each of four days, the first to commence on Saturday, July 3d, and continue on Monday, July 5th, and on Wednesday, July 7th, and conclude on Thursday, July 8th.

The important races of the first meeting are on the first day, the Jersey Derby stakes, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes $50 each, for three-year-olds.

Representatives of the stables of John Chamberlain, Belmont Department, and H. P. McGrath, J. W. Darnell and A. Buford will take part in the above. Tom Ochiltree, Mr. Chamberlin's famous horse, is entered for the Jersey Derby. Should he win Friday night she ate a dish of strawberries and cream. An hour or so afterwards she was seized with intense burning in her stomach, violent convulsions and profuse vomiting, and has since been in this condition until midnight, when she died.

The suspected parties are kept under surveillance by the authorities, and their arrest will be made as soon as the analysis warrants it. So general is the belief that the parties are guilty that Bound's house, in Kingston, is shunned as if it were a pest house. Dr. Ludwig, the Bound family physician, declares that death was caused by inflammation of the bowels, and that there were no evidences of poison in the system of the deceased lady.

Miss Severson still remains in Bound's house, which seems to deepen the indignation of the people.

Free Trade Slanders.

The New York *Economist*, following in the wake of the *Evening Post* and other free trade organs, attacks the American line of steamers plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool, stating that they are "unseaworthy and unsound, and if they have not gone to the bottom before this, it is more by good luck than good management."

This statement is entirely devoid of truth, and is not only on a par with free trade statements generally, but is a base slander on the American Line and the quality of American materials and the workmanship of American shipbuilders.

We have reported the fact so often that it has almost become stereotyped, that American iron ship plate has received the highest rate, not only in the United States but also in Europe, especially for tensile strength. The American steamers have received the highest rate of Bureau Veritas, and are subject to rigid inspection at Philadelphia by the United States Steamboat Inspectors, and at Liverpool by the Board of Trade Surveyors, and could not leave either port with passengers if they were not in a seaworthy condition.

What worries the *Economist*, the *Evening Post*, and other free trade organs is that those splendid specimens of naval architecture were built by American mechanics, of American materials, and that they fly the American flag. We venture to say that if the Vicksburg, which recently foundered among the ice on the Banks had been constructed on the Delaware of American materials, although she might have sustained some injury, she would have reached port with her passengers and crew.—*Nautical Gazette.*

THE *National Live Stock Journal* says: As a rule the best time to buy sheep is in the late summer, as flockmasters who have kept their sheep through the winter prefer to sheer them before selling. This usually most profitable to do so. After the first to the middle of August the lambs are ready for weaning, and the farmer knows pretty well what the increase of his flock is to be, and also what his crops of grain and grasses will allow him to winter properly. The season's yield at home also affords the buyer a better opportunity for gauging the number of stock to suit the probable contents of barn and granary. Ordinarily where one seller of shore sheep can be found in the spring ten can be found in the late summer or fall.

EFFECTS OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

Why Ticket and Freight Rates have Not been Advanced Since its Cessation.

Contrary to the general impression the cessation of the railroad war did not bring about any change in the rates charged for either fare or freight by the trunk lines running from this city. Regarding freights this is accounted for by gentlemen connected with the railroad interests on the ground that there is now so little west bound freight to be carried, that were the roads to put up the rates the shippers would all forward their goods by the canals, they having ample accommodation to enable them to carry all that might be offered for the present. Their expenses being so much less than those of the railroads, there could be no competition; they would simply get it all. Besides this, it is said that fully three-fifths of the freight for Chicago and other Western terminal points have been contracted for by the shippers, some of the contracts expiring on September 1 and others on December 1. Under these circumstances, many railroad men confidently predict that there will be no increase in the rates of freight until the closing of navigation on the canals. In the meantime, each road does as best it can in the matter of through freights, carrying at contract prices with its customers, and waiting for the autumn business to set in.

The reason for the delay in putting up the rates of fares is not so apparent. Many of the most experienced business men connected with railroad interests believed that there would be an immediate increase in the price of tickets when peace was made between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads. So confidently was this believed that a number of the outside ticket dealers, or "ticket scalpers" as they are technically called, laid in large stocks of low-priced tickets. Much to their surprise, however, nothing was done by the trunk companies, and their tickets are still on their hands. It is said that there is no reason why an immediate increase in passenger rates might not be made by simultaneous action on the part of the roads. One explanation offered is that, notwithstanding the friendliness and good feeling apparently existing between the parties, there is an under current of suspicion and want of confidence and a belief that whatever agreements may be made they will not be strictly adhered to. Another explanation, and which seems more plausible, is that before there can be any agreements as to rates, the equities of the differences of distances traveled on each road must be settled. For example, the distance to Cincinnati by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is 867 miles, by the Erie Railroad 869 miles, by the Baltimore and Ohio 577 miles, and by the Pennsylvania Railroad 754 miles. The basis of the settlement of the equities is that all the roads must agree to a certain rate of speed to be run by their trains, say for example, at twenty-five miles an hour. At this rate a train on the New York Central and Hudson River route would take 34 17-25 hours to reach Cincinnati, while a train over the Erie road it would take but 30 4-25 hours. This gain of 4 13-25 hours would be considered legitimate under the equity system, and no dispute would be made. But if the New York Central were to run their trains at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and make the trip in 17 17-50 hours, the other roads would have the right to reduce their rates, if they were disposed, at the rate of one dollar for each hour made in excess of the schedule time by the New York Central. This is the reason, it is said, that the cause for the delay, as it is thought that some of the trunk companies are not disposed to enter into such an agreement, while others contend that it is the only fair basis to go upon, and will not consent to any other. They think they have a right to run at low speed for less money, and propose to allow the passenger to elect whether he will pay more to go on a fast train.

The present rates in New York are those adopted by the New York Central and Hudson River, the Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Railways on April 5 last, *i. e.*, $15 to Cincinnati, $18 to Chicago, and $20 to St. Louis, and corresponding prices to other points. These rates have been strictly in force, and are not strictly adhered to, lower business being accepted by the roads when offered, if deemed eligible.—*New York Times.*

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

A Prominent Pennsylvania Citizen's Wife Dies Under Suspicious Circumstances.

WILKESBARRE, PA., June 25.—At no time, even during the great coal strike just ended, has there been such excitement in this city and neighborhood as now exists over the sudden death, under most suspicious circumstances, of Mrs. D. T. Bound, wife of the Superintendent of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railway. A number of rumors are afloat in regard to the affair, and the general opinion is that Mrs. Bound met her death at the hands of her husband and a young woman named Alice Severson.

The deceased was the second wife of D. T. Bound, and was a highly accomplished and cultivated lady. She formed the acquaintance of Mr. Bound while at school here ago, while visiting the family of Dr. Mackey, of Hyde Park, relatives of hers. She was at that time principal of a select school at Milford, Pa., and the centre of a refined social circle. Mr. Bound being a man of considerable wealth and prominence in the Lackawanna Valley, she accepted his proposal of marriage and became his wife in the latter part of 1865. Her maiden name was Lucinda Beecher, and her relatives are among the most eminent people in the country. Ex-Lieutenant Governor William Bross, of Illinois, is a cousin of hers, and he is now in the East assisting in the prosecution of the case against the accused in the murder of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Bound took up their residence in Kingston, opposite this city, and it is said that they never lived happily together. It is reported that during the past ten years the conduct of the former has been a source of constant scandal. His relations with the young woman Severson, who came to live with them a few months ago, during the absence of his wife, who was visiting friends, he defied public opinion by actually installing Miss Severson in his own house in Kingston. When Mrs. Bound returned she at once indignantly dismissed the woman from the house. Bound immediately escorted her back again, and it is said that Mrs. Bound in view of the fact that he has been requested by his Government to take charge of the laying out of the grounds of the Swedish Centennial, to be held near Philadelphia, and also some of the upper ones to the visitants. Many wealthy persons and all the professors and students further gave both rooms and food to the guests gratis.

"The idea is that each nationality shall provide for their countrymen, and establish committees at once to perfect such arrangements as may be necessary for persons from Sweden and Norway," he says, "may be expected to visit this country during the Centennial Exposition. The Government of Sweden," asserted Mr. Forsberg, "will undoubtedly send over a large number of mechanics, but many of a great body of agriculturists who desire to come will remain from leaving the land until the proper arrangements are made for their return if they do not desire to remain in the New World. The finest plan is that those of his countrymen who desire at the Centennial celebration pay into the Swedish commissariat a sufficient sum to cover all reasonable expenses of passage out and return, and board while here. Under this plan living would not cost them more than $1 per diem, and so he sets down the total cost as follows: Passage, both way, $70; board and lodging one month, $30; entrance to exhibition, etc., $7; total, $107. This," he says, "is allowing a full margin on everything, excepting clothing and extraneous luxuries, and the system, if adopted, would certainly militate against the chances of unsophisticated countrymen falling a prey to land sharks. Should any of the Swedes who come to this country on this plan desire to remain and settle down, their return passage money would be readily refunded by the Swedish commissariat."

Here is the latest and most original scheme for providing for Centennial guests yet propounded.—*New York Express.*

THE Assessor of San Francisco shows the valuation of that city to be $310,000,000 on real and personal property. The Chinese merchants are assessed $532,300, and the Pacific Mail Company $4,680,000. Among the wealthy corporationson the list are the Hibernia Bank, assessed $13,030,147; the San Francisco Gaslight Company, $7,000,000; the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank, $4,349,577; the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, $1,000,000. Sharon, Jones and Ralston are assessed $500,000 each. The heavy interests of Sharon and Jones

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

KANSAS calculates on eight million bushels of wheat this year, with all that the name implies. The yield of potatoes, corn, flax, rye, barley and oats will also be immense. On every hand is heard the exultant voice of the husbandman.

ALL the churches and Sabbath schools of the country are requested by the Washington National Monument Society to take up collections next Sunday to aid in the completion of the monument. The contributions should be sent to the Treasurer of the society at Washington.

THE United States Supreme Court has just settled an important point, to the effect that testimony taken from books and papers of firms seized by the Government is to be admitted, under the statute which authorizes the use of evidence elicited "from the party as a witness."

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the property of a national bank, organized under the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, attached at the suit of an individual creditor, after the bank had become insolvent, cannot be subjected to sale for the payment of his demand, against the claim for the property by a receiver of the bank subsequently appointed; also, that a suit against a national bank to enforce the collection of a demand is abated by a decree of a district court of the United States dissolving the corporation and forfeiting its rights and franchises rendered upon an information against the bank, filed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

THE mining developments in the Southwestern region of New Mexico and Southeastern of Arizona are of a very satisfactory character. The Longfellow copper mines in the latter Territory have four large furnaces in operation, turning out six thousand pounds of ingot copper per day, lacking, it is said, only about five per cent. of absolute purity. Four more furnaces are in process of erection, and will be running in two or three weeks. Unusual activity also prevails in the silver districts. The deeper the mines are worked the richer the bodies of ore developed are reported to be. The various communities are all settling down to patient and steady industry, which is all that is needed for a future of great prosperity.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company have recently secured extensive wharf privileges, with seventy acres of land on tide water, at Baltimore, where they have determined to spend a million dollars to accommodate the grain and coal trades. A large elevator of the most approved and capable kind is about to be built, and the Northern Central Company calculate upon its completion early next year. The surveyors are at work and the mechanics are about to begin. The coal trade of Cumberland is to be accommodated by the introduction of every facility for the handling and shipment of coal. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* says; "It is evident from the preparations that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are making every exertion to divide the grain and coal trade now enjoyed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and the terminal improvements of the two companies, added to the efforts of the Canton Company in securing the junction of all roads leading in here by means of their magnificently built Union Railroad, will probably within a very few years have directly added immensely to the value of the improved property of the city."

WE are very glad to notice the improved tone that has come over that portion of the Southern people who attended the recent centennial celebrations in Massachusetts. It shows that more intimate contact with each other will remove much of the bad feeling hitherto prevailing between the people of the North and South; but as the masses of the people of the two sections cannot thus be brought together, the change is confined to the few who have been favored above the rest. Besides, the patriotism which is begotten of sectionalism or the force of mere local associations, is not of the most enduring kind. The patriotism of the North does not need the memories of Bunker Hill—which gushes over the reminiscences of 1775, yet fails to appreciate the duties of 1875, is likely to prove a deception and a snare. We are willing to join with the South in forgetting the asperities born of the rebellion; but we would like to see some greater evidences of its sincerity than have yet been given. There is a current story of an old resident in this neighborhood who, when sick, sent for a neighbor with whom he had long been at feud, and proposed a reconciliation, which was accepted; but when the two antagonists were shaking hands over the bloody chasm, the sick man put in this proviso—"Mind, if I get well, the old grudge is to stand." We do not want a reconciliation with a reservation that if the South gets well, again, the old grudge is to stand. The Centennial of 1876 furnishes the opportunity for burying all the old grudges; but it must be a real and not a sham burial. The North is ready for her share in that funeral; but we fancy that the South has been too long wedded to her theories to be instantaneously converted from them. If she can truly say that she embraces the Declaration of Independence of 1776 as the embodiment of the true principles of government, and not as mere glittering generalities, and that she is prepared in good faith to put those principles in operation, then shall we believe that she is in earnest, and not till then. The patriotism that finds vent in words and not in deeds is not deep enough for us.

THE "TIDAL WAVE."

The Baltimore *American* bewilderingly inquires, "What has become of the tidal wave?" The Democrats were blatant about it, last year, but are not now indulging in remarks concerning it. THURMAN, and ALLEN, and TILDEN and HENDRICKS, to say nothing of PENDLETON, HANCOCK, and other lesser lights, built many hopes upon their chances of being carried into power upon the swell of that wave; but just at this moment THURMAN is looking forward with a troubled and disordered vision; ALLEN has enough to do to poise himself skillfully upon the currency see-saw, and gets only distant glimpses of the Presidency as a possible result of the October election in Ohio; HENDRICKS is in an agony of doubts and fears lest his duplicity should be discovered; TILDEN is more concerned to know whether his failure to unearth the canal frauds of his party has ruined him or not than he is to know the present condition of the tidal wave; while PENDLETON and HANCOCK are waiters upon Providence, and are not half so eager to get a Democratic nomination for the Presidency as they were under the delusive stimulus of the elections of 1874. The conclusion may safely be drawn that the present quietness about the "tidal wave" is evidence that the Democratic managers have much less faith in it now than they had a few months ago.

The partial successes of the Democracy in 1862, had precisely the same effect upon them, for the time being, as their similar successes in 1874. They went crazy for a while under both, and babbled about permanent reaction, and a return of the masses to the Democratic fold. The elections that followed in 1863 undeceived them. Ohio, which went Democratic in 1862 by 5,000 majority, upon an exceedingly light vote, made an extraordinary effort to redeem and vindicate herself in 1863, and rolled up 101,000 Republican majority. Similar results occurred in Pennsylvania and New York; and the Democrats found that a temporary victory, won because of estrangements, disaffection and apathy in the ranks of the dominant party, was not to be taken as a proof of a changed public sentiment. They will learn the same lesson in 1875; and the silence that now prevails about their victories of 1874 betokens that they have already begun to get that idea into their heads.

So far as present appearances go, the stream of public opinion is again flowing in its old and natural channel. The diversion of last year into another channel is over, and the Democrats, then victorious, are now quarreling over their party creed. Instead of a united, vigorous and irresistible army, animated by a common impulse they are demoastrating to the world that they are a mere aggregation of discordant fragments, held together solely by the hope of attaining to the public plunder. The party has, in reality no creed, no common object, no unity of sentiment upon any leading subject of national concern. It has all the subserviency and lickspittle devotion to its Southern masters it once possessed; but there are no Southern masters, just now, with force enough to mould it into shape upon national questions, and the result is that it is running wild into all sorts of channels, and indulging in declarations of principle in one State that are diametrically opposed to the declarations by their colleagues in some other State. It is a party of factions, each warring upon the other, and the tidal wave, instead of landing them in permanent power, has dashed them to pieces upon the shore.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Those Erin marksmen were not so un-Erin' as our own.

Old Sol is having quite a heated altercation with the earth.

They are having snow-ball matches up in the White Mountains.

Quit now, Tice. We have had sufficient turbulence of the elements to prove you a prophet.

It is now proposed to invite the most eminent literary men of Europe to visit the Centennial.

The Oregonians can buy a whole salmon, a large one at that, for what we have to pay for a single pound.

The *Journal of Health* says: "The want of the age is sleep." Then the *Post* actually has a mission.

Clean up. Covington (Ky.) papers say that a genuine case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in Newport.

Beginning to-day, remember all registered letters will cost ten cents, in addition to the regular postage.

It appears that in some parts of Missouri the 'hoppers have been so bad that there are no grass-widows even.

It is contemplated to convert Quincy, Illinois, into the headquarters of the Jesuit Order in the United States.

A Democratic paper in Kentucky has a long article addressed to sinners. Probably its readers fall under that head.

The crop of melons in Florida and Georgia will, it is said, be unprecedented, and watermelon dealers are correspondingly happy.

The story that the English colonies and Dutch republics of South Africa propose to enter into a confederation, is now denied.

John Bright is about to imitate the example of General Sherman, and will publish at an early day a memoir of his times.

The importation of fire crackers this year will amount to 300,000 boxes, an increase of 100,000 boxes over last year's importation.

Chicago fills up with grain as fast as she ships East, showing that the Northwest is still carrying last year's crop to a large extent.

This year the Southern peach crop is so prolific that limbs of the trees are frequently broken off by the weight of the fruit.

A whole Catholic congregation, consisting of eleven hundred persons, at Carleton, N. B., recently took the temperance pledge together.

The University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson on his retirement from the Presidency, will celebrate its semi-centennial this week.

Dallymount range, near Dublin, the scene of the American rifle victory, is on a low, level spit of sand, with the sea on each side of it.

In these days it is best to treat the average dog with due respect, to see that he is not unduly "worrited," and that he has all the water he wants.

The typographical union lately undertook to run the Providence *Journal* office. But it very soon turned out that that dog wagged his own tail.

A distinguished officer of the Chinese government is coming to this country to inquire into the manner of working coal mines, for application in China.

The proposed topographic and hydrographic survey of New Hampshire has been referred to the next Legislature, on account of the present hard times.

A Philadelphian was so anxious to see all the fun at the Bunker Hill centennial that he paid a thousand dollars for a furnished house there for three days.

Santa Barbara, California, boasts the largest cactus record. It is lemon-colored, has a delicious perfume, and is sixteen and three-fourths inches in circumference.

One of the phenomena of the season is the first appearance of Texas flour in the St. Louis market, that State having heretofore been an importer of breadstuffs.

[illegible] will be sold to-day, and an equal amount each Thursday during the month, making five million dollars in all. We'll take a dollar.

The deposit of salmon spawn in Michigan lakes has yielded well, and myriads of young salmon from two to three inches long are now sporting in their clear waters.

Twenty-one cities in England, with a population of over six millions, do not owe as much money as the single city of New York, with a population of less than a million.

Cause and consequence. The great New York merchant prince, Stewart, advertised to the extent of $85,000 last year. But it was less than one per cent. of the total amount of his sales.

The final success of the adherents of Homœopathy in Michigan, in obtaining recognition by the Regents of the State University, has only been obtained after twelve years' struggle.

A singular freak of nature. An Indiana farmer has a fine young heifer about two or three years old, that gives over a gallon of excellent milk at each milking, although she has never had a calf.

Neither the bank note company nor the Bureau of Printing and Engraving will be permitted to do any work till the 6th instant. The manufacture of fiber paper has also been stopped till then.

The United States has become the greatest silver producing country of the world, taking precedence over Mexico, which has hitherto been supposed to yield nearly two-thirds of the world's supply.

The great fishway at Holyoke dam, which cost Massachusetts fifty thousand dollars, has proved a complete failure. Not a single fish has voluntarily gone above the dam this season.

An entomological Kansas poet is inspired to the following magnificent figurative effort:

"should millions into millions multiplied be;
With ten million times ten million more,
Twould scarcely represent a millionth of
The grasshoppers that pass our door."

The standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Illinois has approved the credentials of Rev. Dr. Shipman, of Kentucky, bishop elect of the new diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis. Illinois is the first diocese that has yet passed upon the matter.

PERSONAL.

Among the young ladies who are this year attending the course of lectures in the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine are two Tartar ladies (Mohammedan) who have completed their preliminary studies in a school at Odessa.

It is astonishing to see how the Southern people are pitching into General Sherman, nowadays. Hardly a newspaper that doesn't contain some little attack on him, his military career, recalled by his memoirs, and what the Southerners are pleased to call his hatred for them being the special subjects of remark.

When the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church refused to approve the election of the Rev. George F. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois, on account of his ritualistic procivities, it was felt that a severe reproof had been administered to ultraism. Yet he has now been elected Professor of Dean of the General Theological Seminary, at New York, by a vote of 77 to 16.

The Plymouth advocates, professional and amateur, have delighted to dwell upon their client's inexhaustible charitableness and generosity. Mr. Beecher gives the same character of himself in his latest lecture-room talk. It is a nineteenth century Cranmer whom Tilton and Moulton have been persecuting:

To do him an wrong was to beget
A kindness from him, for his heart was rich,
Of such fine mold, that, if you sow'd therein
The seed of hate, it blossomed in charity.

What a pity that Tennyson's drama didn't come to hand a little sooner.

Steuben county, New York, can boast of the most advanced means of manipulating sinners. To George Eugene Hendricks belongs the glory of inaugurating the new system. His brother-in-law, William H. Bildine, had for some time, it appears, shamefully ill-treated his family, who had finally left her husband and gone home. One day last week Didine drove up, came into the house, and began abusing his wife. He finally tore his boy out of his mother's arms and started for the team. Young Hendricks, who is a leading church member and a local preacher, drew a pistol, and shot his brother-in-law three times. He lived but a few minutes, but before he expired, the murderer put the climax to the tragedy by beating over him and asking if he had "any hopes in Christ." The wretched man replied he had none whatever, and then expired. The assassin has been arrested, and now lies in jail. He says he cannot feel that he has committed a crime, and believes God will hold him guiltless of the act. On the whole, this seems to be a new style of managing fractious sinners.

FASHIONS FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Dress Abroad and at Home—Graduating Dresses—Saratoga Trunks and What is in Them.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June 30, 1875.

Year by year the summer season begins later and extends longer into the autumn. Perhaps it is the gradual Europeanising of our manners and habits that is bringing about the change. Be it so or not, it is sensible, for it is better adapted to our climate and makes life more agreeable. June is a delightful, but I regret to say, not altogether reliable month. It has fits and caprices, and to leave a comfortable home for country boarding or a dreary watering place during the earlier part of the month, is to leave the good we have to encounter ills we know not of.

Then it is in the city alone that we have fruit in abundance and early vegetables in June, not to speak of the pleasure to be derived from the "grand drive" in Central Park, and the absolute necessity of attending the Jerome Park races; that is, if you are a member of the club or a friend of a member. For all these we forgive much, and many others which I have not time to enumerate, New York is beginning to be considered the proper place through the leafy month, and only voyagers and persons who have country houses which must be attended to, leave its manifold attractions for the doubtful enchantments which distance lends to objects remote.

The star of June has waned now, however. Streets have grown hot. People sigh for the touch of fresh green grass, not the grass they generally see, but the grass they read about, and trunks are packed hurriedly to escape the dust, heat and misery of the fourth of July. Ladies have done their last shopping, they have bought long, English lisle thread gloves for country wear and a shade hat and lace trimmed neckties, and checked cuffs and collars, and baptiste handkerchiefs, and a sash and a belt and half a dozen summer fans and some tulle and flowers to give finishing touches to dress, and a fichu to make the old black silk presentable, and some lace that may be wanted, and some ribbons that are sure to be needed, and after thinking of all these things and using enough diplomacy to get the money for them to make the fame and fortune of a man, they have packed them and with them fifteen fashionable double dresses and several bonnets, parasols, jackets, lace point, sleeveless sacks, quantities of skirts, underclothing, shoes and what not, and are going into the country to enjoy themselves: and if they can, after all this effort, who would grudge it to them? But it is not always love of it that excites women to such devotion to dress; there is philosophy in it, for women at least if not for men. Dress is almost everything to a woman in the effect it produces on the minds of those about her. It is an argument no one pretends to withstand. It extinguishes rivalry. People armed against a tongue are subdued by a train. A friend has remarked that "the consciousness to a woman of being well and becomingly dressed imparts a degree of composure and serenity which even religion cannot impart."

But the sustaining influence of dress is not confined to women; it is seen in children. A boy behaves better when he has on his Sunday suit than when he wears his every-day one. It is hard to make the experiment, but if mothers want to keep their boys out of the gutter, let them try, instead of scolding, dressing them in their best clothes.

GRADUATING DRESSES.

There has been a vast deal of nonsense written lately about the ruin to the country involved in allowing the girl graduates of female colleges and high schools to wear white muslin for a graduating dress. In such a case one cannot help thinking with a character in a popular French play, that a skirt actually is nothing, if the body be provided the object is worth it. But why the outcry against white muslin as a graduating dress? It is pretty, simple, appropriate and not necessarily expensive. If they did not wear white muslin, they would, perhaps, wear something more costly, and white muslin has the merit of adaptability, for it may be more plain and elegant, yet preserve a uniformity of appearance which is desirable upon an occasion when one does not wish to outshine one yet look inferior to another.

Few parents there are who would not desire upon an occasion like that, which brings friends and kindred and strangers together, to express the success which will mark the close of school life, to make the little effort to provide a simple and suitable dress for the occasion; and nothing can be conceived more simple, more appropriate, more suitable, than white muslin. It is objected that the form of dress is no longer simple, but the flounced and plaited white muslin dress of every different description as the plain dress of white muslin of twenty or thirty years ago. But this criticism applies to all dresses as well as white muslin; moreover, the entire change in the dress of thirty years ago white dresses were tucked plaited flounces is executed in a twelfth of the part of the time upon sewing machines, and the plaiting laid more easily in muslin than almost any other material. To many girls with crabbed fathers and timid mothers the white outfit at a cost of from ten to twenty-five dollars, which they obtain with difficulty as a concession to the supposed necessities of commencement day, is the one dress which has to do duty on great occasions for years to come, and those who have seen the plain dress in its possession, the care with which it was laid aside, would have no fears for our country or its safety depended on a white muslin graduating dress. The storm, however, has induced some schools and some classes of students to relinquish it; the distinguishing costumes, and where wherever they have been worn the average be obtained, it would undoubtedly be found that the cost of dress under these circumstances was greater, and the effect, as a whole, less pleasing. At a college commencement a year ago, one of the young ladies wore black silk, plain trained skirt, simple over-skirt and tulle collar at the neck and sleeves. It was a very distinguished dress upon the stage, and the spectators said, "how admirably that girl is dressed, how well she looks." So she did, but it was a costly dress, notwithstanding its appearance was so plain and simple. The silk was rich, as it must be to look well, and must have cost fifty or sixty dollars before it was cut. Black silk is one of the most useful of all dresses for a young lady to have, but there are many parents who really cannot afford the first outlay for silk, and white muslin becomes therefore the only resource, the only fabric which kindly lends itself to the wants of rich and poor alike.

THE UNITIES OF DRESS.

That the laws which govern dress are becoming sufficiently understood to make a certain unity or harmony between its separate parts necessary as evidence of good taste, is not the fault or virtue of any individual or class of individuals; it is the natural outgrowth of the advances made in culture and civilization. If white shoes and a certain nicety of detail is demanded for white attire, so is black with black and blue with blue. Of course all persons do not at all times obey these laws. Want of habit and custom stand in the way more than necessity, but there is a class that are able to pay this strict attention to æsthetic demands, who stand as the representatives of them, and to a certain extent it is properly demanded of all when they present themselves before an assemblage of persons for a public or social purpose.

The moral influence of a dress coat or of fitting and harmonious dress on the part of women, has not been properly appreciated; but all persons can understand it. Women ought to cultivate dress from its highest standpoint, as a duty they owe to their womankind. They will not then waste so much money on trifles; they will not trail skirts in the street to catch dirt, be they of silk or cotton. They will not choose designs which are cut up into many parts so as to present a patchy appearance and destroy them for future use; nor will they pile trimming upon cheap fabrics. They will learn that one good thing is better than a dozen poor ones; that it is better to wait for a good one than to get a poor one, and that as our dress in a measure is representative of us, it is important that as far as we can it should represent us rightly.

It seems a paradox, but it is true, that the pride of women sometimes prevents them from dressing well. They marry men who profess indifference and probably feel it, though not to the extent they say, in neat and fitting dress. If the woman has been taught that her first object is to please her husband, she grows careless; he does not care how the locks and perhaps grudges the money she must spend, but she makes a mistake. No man but respects his wife more if he finds she respects herself and her own womanhood; and many men but recognize it time, if not at first, the beneficial effect of such an influence upon their lives.

SARATOGA TRUNKS.

But as was remarked, there is a class who have little else to do but attend to the æsthetics of dress, and this is the one which is leaving the cities and swarming over the great, beautiful country. All through the fair month of June, carriages and express wagons clash noisily through the streets, laden with trunks; trunks of all kinds and sizes; Saratoga trunks, with hollow oval tops which the porter instinctively swears at when he sees them, for they do not "pile up" easily, and they are heavy, and shells he declares than trunks; and "basket" or dress trunks, long and light, for holding rich toilets without much folding, and square, massive brass bound trunks, which one recognizes at once as trunks which have passed the Custom House, that have had Paris and London ticketed upon them, that have traveled up the Rhine, that have been to Rome, that were bought for service rather than for show, and have already seen a good deal of it. But it is with the interior rather than the exterior that we have to do, not with the order or disorder of the arrangement—though there is a vast difference in the way trunks are packed—but with the kind of articles stowed away therein.

And first, only having these for a guide, it will be impossible to tell whether the owner is a dignified matron of fifty, or a stout, buxom girl of twenty. For both are provided fanciful hats, with a wreath of flowers inside and another wreath outside, broad shepherdess hats of white Manilla straw, tied down with gauze scarfs, and combination costumes with pocket and sashes matched by parasols, gloves and all the details of attire. The only single costumes which are considered complete, are all black silk or grenadine, and these continue to possess a certain prestige, notwithstanding the efforts to put color with them for out-door as well as in-door wear, efforts which have not largely succeeded. The most fashionable toilettes of grenadine, however, are mounted with silk as folds, as bows, as facing to the pockets, as sashes and the like; not as plaiting, the silk being too heavy for this purpose, and not so effective as grenadine. But above the plaiting is sometimes another of black thread lace, especially at the sleeve and neck, and always an inside plaiting of white lace or crepe lisse, which harmonizes with the white chip hat with its trimming of black silk, black lace and flowers, and the black silk parasol lined with white but covered with black thread lace, and being silver mounted, having pearl inlaid in its ebony handle. There is an air of supreme elegance in these black costumes, if the details are properly carried out, but jet is avoided as if it were contagion.

Almost every trunk that goes out of New York contains a costume composed of pale blue faille and ecru guipure. Some of them are artistic, skilful and intricate; others consist simply of a tablier and jacket of guipure over a plain Princesse dress of the same shade of the faille. The former are, of course, the more distinguished, as they are the least common and the more difficult to achieve.

Accompanying these are capote bonnets of blue silk trimmed with fine ecru guipure lace, and blue parasols covered with guipure. Some charming toilettes sent to New York are combinations of pale pink and blue faille, with crepe de chine of the same shade. The crepe de chine was used more as a trimming than as part of the dress, as it was bordered deeply with soft, mossy, crimped fringe. There was no tablier or overskirt, but the skirt of one was crossed diagonally with scarf-like fold of the crepe, finished upon the lower edge with the fringe and forming drapery at the back, which was ornamented with lovely variegated roses. Upon the pink, the fringe was lined with white valenciennes lace, and white snow balls were used for ornaments.

Toilets of white muslin intended for the evening wear of young ladies were a mass of delicate "Marguerite" plaitings, with each one was sent a high bodice of white or pale tinted faille, with square basques buttoned at the back for wear or not, but most useful in making variety.

A very desirable addition to the wardrobe of a young lady who goes much into society is a white embroidered muslin. They do not cost a great deal, and can be worn with or without a silk underskirt. They consist of a skirt, which is trimmed with two flounces, a tablier with wide sashes embroidered deeply and of a fine floral pattern upon the front and the ends and material, such as will be used in trimming sleeves and boddice. These dresses require no lace and little ribbon finishing, and are invaluable for wear over an old and somewhat faded pink or delicate silk.

JACKETS AND POLONAISES.

Polonaises have retired into the background, but they are worn in the country by those who have them, with a little modification in the way of bows and sashes. Some have gone so far as to cut them off below the waist line, turn the skirt hind side before, and thus effect a transformation from a polonaise into a jacket and tablier costume. But this has led to only half the trouble, for already the jacket and tablier are succeeded by something else, by the combination walking dress, with a little *échu* and the old-fashioned mantelet, which in lace or silk or lace alone have quite superseded the jacket for summer wear. Another style of cape and mantelet is among the summer importations, which has the effect of applique embroidery, and is really a revival of work used for shawl and scarf-shaped mantelets twenty years or more ago. It is executed by cutting the shape of the garment in coarse meshed black net, and again in black silk, which is tacked upon it. A design is then traced upon the silk and embroidered or entwined in outline with the sewing machine. The silk is then cut away, leaving the flowers, leaves or scroll pattern in relief. It is somewhat coarse in appearance but very effective.

Black lace capes are made by cutting them out first in net and then covering with rows, shirred full, of net or imitation lace. The depth of each row is a matter of taste, but the prettiest are graduated.

FEATHER ARTICLES AND TRIMMINGS

Feathers are gradually acquiring such importance in the manufacture of trimmings and ornamental articles, that even the ostrich plume is no longer safe, but are brought into requisition in the manufacture of "wings" and common fans. A fan of ostrich, pheasant or brilliant peacock feathers, with ivory sticks or wood of dark smoked pearl, is now a desideratum, and if accompanied by a dress or costume trimmed with feathers, indicates great elegance and distinction. Feather trimmings are now arranged with so much lightness and beauty that they are considered as beautiful for summer as winter wear. They are used as fringe as well as bands, though it is as bands that they are used for the trimming of bonnets and parasols.

One of the most elegant hats of the season is of black chip, brim turned up all round and faced with a band of small gray natural ostrich tips and a large pale scarf is twisted loosely around the crown, and at the back is a plume of black and pale ostrich feathers and a rose matching the one in front. This hat is considered cheap at $38 60.

Feather trimmings upon parasols seem rather unnecessary, and only look well when they serve to complete a costume, therefore they should be used for no other purpose.

CHEAP STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

The quantity and variety of cheap straw hats and bonnets thrown upon the market is a marvel. But they solve many problems for women with large families and slender incomes. Very pretty and practical hats in white or colored straw can now be obtained ready for wear, for girls as well as boys, for a mere trifle, and even ladies themselves find very pretty sailor panamas, bound, trimmed with band and bow and finished with leather inside, like those of men, for less than the cost of an unfinished one two months ago, when they first made their appearance.

NECKTIES.

Elegant neckties have square ends, invariably trimmed with a scrap of old real lace or embroidered in a lace or open pattern. White lace neckties are very much used, and if of real lace, as all the finest are, cost from ten to twenty dollars each.

JENNIE JUNE.

LAHOUL WOMEN.

"The Strangest Specimens of Womankind"—"At Once the Most Dressy and Ugliest of Their Sex."

A recent traveler in the province of Lahoul, between India and Thibet, says:

"Near each village was a carefully cultivated field of barley, (all grain is called barley,) and also patches of carefully irrigated barley and buckwheat. In the fields women were working: from the housetops women stood at us, and women carried great bags. Whence, then, are the men? We found, on inquiry, that all the able-bodied males pass the summer in transporting merchandise between Ladak, Chumba and Rudu, and sometimes further, are strong, well shaped, sure-footed ponies; and not a few, no doubt, spend the summer months in contraband traffic on their own account.

"With the ladies, therefore, the summer is a busy time. They have to sow, to reap and to garner; to stack firewood for the winteron the flat housetop, and look after the children, and last—not least—to carry the baggage of a chance Englishman for a march or two, (but this latter occupation is of such rare occurrence that it has all the charms of novelty for them.) So that the good men return home from their travels they have nothing to do but smoke their pipes, and hybernate through the months of ice and snow in the enjoyment of the good things their helpmates have provided for them.

"These women were the strangest specimens of womankind it had been in my lot to see—at once the most dressy and ugliest of their sex! Their costume, how shall I describe it? Their surpassing ugliness, how portray? Their hair, of a rusty black, is plaited into a number of tails, which reach to their waist, and of which the extremities are collected together and tied under a small bit of coarse cloth, to which again hang rows of beads and small bells of metal. These jingled as they moved like bells of a carrier's team. A band of red cloth or leather, about two or three inches broad, reaches from the forehead back over the crown of the head, and falls as far as the waist. This is studded with rough turquoises, large but ill-shaped, and full of flaws. Their color, too, is green, not blue, and they are of little value. Their old-fashioned Hand Dress! Some (but these may possibly have been suffering from neuralgia) wore flaps of black sheepskin over the ears—*oreillettes*, in fact; and they all of them added as many beads of amber, of mother-of-pearl and coral as they come by. Necklaces of amber, carnelian, coral and glass (generally the latter) hung round their tawny throats, from which depended rude amulets of silver, nor were armlets and earrings forgotten. A coarse, warm jacket of woolen cloth, a petticoat of divers colors (principally blue, red, yellow and green,) and glass shoes or sandals completed the costume! A few of them, too, wore undressed sheepskins hanging down over their shoulders, and fastened in front across the breast by skewers—the most primitive of mantles. They all carried small baskets at their left backs, ready for a load, and most of them had a baby in arms, which, when the able-bodied matron who owned it had decided what baggage she should carry, was handed over to the care of one of the bigger children.

"Their sunken features, broad, flat, square visages were worthy of their ignoble setting; the eyes, narrow, small and twinkling, seemed eternally endeavoring, but in vain, to squint over the prominent cheek-bone and peep at the flat, broad nose below. The mouth, wide and thicklipped though it was, was the redeeming feature, for it was generally on the broad grin, and gave an expression of good nature to the otherwise dull, vacant face. Their figures, squat, short and broad, were the reverse of graceful, but they walk away under the burdens which the men of Simla would have grumbled at the weight of. It was quite a *jour de fete* for them, and they had brought their whole family with them to share in its delights. They were by far the best coolies we had had, were these strong, good humored ladies of Lahoul."

THE MONGOLIAN BROTHER.

His Opium Habits and other Practices of the Race.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The opium which the Chinese prefer both for smoking and eating comes in the form of sticks about an inch and one-half in length and a fourth as much in diameter. Such a piece of opium costs at a Dupont street opium vendor's $1 50, and will last a Chinaman, ordinarily, about three days. The kind in common use is the "tailings" of the better kind mixed with the scrapings from the opium pipes. This is sold by the ounce and is comparatively inexpensive. A Chinaman accustomed to the drug, when deprived of it by poverty or imprisonment, is the most pitiable wretch imaginable. His state is worse than that of a drunkard in the delirium tremens. He can neither sleep nor think, and when waking, trembles as with an ague. If deprived of the poison long enough his complexion turns to a ghastly white, and his stomach will not retain food. When this state is reached the only remedy which can save his life is the drug itself. The Warden at the County Jail has often been compelled to procure opium for the Chinese prisoners. In one case, where it was proposed to discover if abstinence would not work a cure, the man's lips and tongue dried and cracked, and his voice became so hoarse as to be inaudible, but when opium was furnished him he soon regained his health.

The thieving proclivities of the Chinese are generally ascribed to the moral and religious principles of the race and their low mental calibre—in other words, to "pure cussedness"—which is a great mistake. Investigation will show that nine-tenths of the Chinese criminals in this city are inveterate opium consumers, and that it is solely to supply themselves with this drug that they plunder. To be sure, there are many consumers of the drug among the race who are not criminals, but a negative proves nothing. The poorer opium consumer lies in his bunk day after day, requiring little or no food, dreaming gorgeous dreams of Oriental lands; seeing and wandering through mighty cities of diamonds and gold, with alabaster domes and silver spires, living his childhood over again in the Flowery Land; using his brains as a mere machine to play upon itself with drugs to give him sensuous pleasure; until at last his money is exhausted, and he is forced into the street to pilfer sufficient one more to weave him in the delirious delight of dreams. Unlike his temperate brethren, the opium devotee has no ambition to acquire a competence with which to return to China. He cherishes no hope the realization of which is more satisfactory than an opium eater's paradise.

Even those of our own proud Caucasian race, however respectable they may formerly have been, whenever they have acquired this terrible habit and have impoverished themselves, seem to lose all moral restraint, and will commit any crime and run any risk in order to procure opium. It is a notable fact that among the innumerable crimes committed by Chinamen in this city it is seldom that larceny or burglary is the main object. The explanation is obvious. Weak and debilitated from their sensual habits they are incapable of a bold, ambitious crime.

In China a habitual criminal is marked that he may always be known. Among the low and opium-eating classes in this city are hundreds who are in some way marked. In some cases the outer rim of each ear has been removed, in others particular sections about the mouth have been cut, which leaves the individual with something like a grin at all times upon his face; the lower lip is, in other cases, seared and the nostrils widened. It is not to be wondered at that these parties, thus terribly branded, have sought a newer and wider field of labor.

As a race, the Chinese are the most inveterate and consistent of fatalists. Their indifference in the time of grief and trouble, which we generally ascribe to apathy, is more commonly the result of their philosophy. Medicine, as is well known, is with them a science in which for hundreds of years no progress has been made, and naturally it would seem, in a measure, to their fatalism. With a Chinese population in this city of twelve thousand, there are at the most not more than ten physicians, and these derive their incomes in a great measure from outside sources. Such remedies as are commonly in use among them have been handed down from the experience of centuries. A Chinese criminal, not destitute of money, in many cases refuses to employ an attorney, in the firm conviction that no earthly power may or will alter the result of his trial; and such as do procure counsel are inclined to be uncommunicative and indifferent in enlightening them as to the facts in the case, and await the result in the utmost seeming indifference. In answer to the interrogations of counsel, they are apt to turn away with a shrug, and "You are a lawee many heard. You know alle same me."

They believe that if a dwelling or business house of a Chinaman is at any time in the day thrown in the market as a new building higher than the old, misfortunes will come upon the older house—sickness or death or other domestic calamity if it be a dwelling, financial embarrassment or failure, if it be a business house.

A Chinese restaurant was a short time since erected on Dupont street. A higher building was erected in the vicinity and the shadow fell upon the restaurant for a few hours each day. There is no doubt, to natural causes, but it was ascribed to the shadow. A high board wall was erected between the two buildings by the proprietor of the restaurant, to remove the shadow, and thereafter the business of the restaurant revived. It is undoubtedly owing to this superstition that such a uniformity prevails in Chinese architecture.

There is a rule adopted by a congress of washermen, and sanctioned by Chinese private law and by Commissioners, and one hundred feet of embankment were washed away. Shaker run bridge, between Milton and Cambridge City, was badly damaged, and forty feet of embankment gone. The embankment at the culvert south of Lockport, was washed away, and the track between Milton and Beeson's, a distance of five miles, is in very bad shape. A large force of men is at work, with a prospect of having the road in order by to-morrow night. On the Whitewater Valley Railroad, the large bridge between Beeson's and Cambridge City is gone and the track badly damaged.

HAZLETON.

End of the Miners' Folly.

HAZLETON, June 30.—The miners' strike here is at an end, and work will be resumed at all slopes as soon as they can be got ready. It is believed that next week will see the strike abandoned in the whole region.

CASUALTIES.

A Model Verdict.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of Louis Fellman, who accidentally shot himself a few days ago, while killing cats, have returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that the said Louis Fellman came to his death by a shot accidentally went off by himself by killing a cat by shooting the same and when she was not dead instantly by striking the cat with the butt-end of the gun and the load discharged itself."

Collision on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad.

DETROIT, June 30.—A collision between two passenger trains occurred on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad at one o'clock this afternoon, on a curve one mile and a half west of Holly. The mail train west, consisting of five coaches, an emigrant car and a baggage and express car, was an hour late, when the collision occurred both trains were running at full speed. The air brakes were applied by both trains, but too late to prevent the accident. The engineers and firemen jumped from their engines and saved their lives. None of the first-class passengers were hurt. Fifteen emigrants were more or less severely bruised. One emigrant had a leg broken, two boys had arms broken, another a leg and the remainder were badly bruised about the face and body. The train men injured are conductors Robinson, of the mail; Sheeran, of the Eastern bound train; the baggageman, expressman and engineer McGinnis. The track was torn at right this evening. The wounded were brought to this city. Those who had no friends were placed in one of the public hospitals.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

New Trial Granted to the Cincinnati Tanyard Murderers.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the Hamilton County Court in the Rufer and Egner cases, and remanded the causes for new trial. The ground on which the cases were reversed was the admission of evidence in the court below, as against the defendant on trial, of declarations made by an alleged co-conspirator not on trial, and not made during the pendency of the conspiracy or in the furtherance of its object. This was the only error for which judgment was reversed.

Well Known Baltimorean Shot at the Dinner Table.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—This afternoon Major J. Lyle Clarke, a well known citizen of Baltimore, was shot while seated at the dinner table at the St. Clair Hotel, by a young man named H. W. Brewer, of Georgetown, D. C., who was arrested and stated that he was driven to the act to avenge a sister's wrongs. Clarke's wound is not fatal.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Cheerful Meeting of Northern Pacific Bondholders.

NEW YORK, June 30.—An adjourned meeting of the Northern Pacific bondholders was held here to-day. About twenty millions of bonds were represented. The meeting was large, representing all parts of the United States. The objections that have been urged to the provisions in the decree of foreclosure were obviated by an agreement between all parties, which will be accepted by the Court. The different objections to the plan of foreclosure and sale, known as the "Livingston plan," were harmonized by the adoption of a series of amendatory resolutions. The meeting closed in a spirit of complete unanimity and with the general feeling that investments in the road would be saved and the road completed.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1875.

Sugg Fort Claim Decided in Favor of the Government.

The Treasury Department has received information that the suit brought in the United States Court for Middle Tennessee, for the recovery of the money paid out on account of the Sugg Fort claim, has been decided in favor of the Government. This claim, it will be remembered, was rejected both by the War Department and by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives. Afterwards, through false representations made by Representative Butler, of Tennessee, the Treasury Department was induced to pay the amount of the claim, which was $23,700. On the Department being apprised of the real facts, the suit was brought which has now terminated successfully. The facts in the case were transmitted some time ago to the United States Attorney for this District, with a view to the institution of criminal proceedings against Butler and the other parties concerned, and to-day Mr. Wilson, the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, addressed a letter to the United States Attorney here, suggesting the propriety of immediate action in the matter.

Secretary Belknap to Make

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, July 3, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1875.

Our remarks on the subject of the interest on daily balances of bankers as affected by the Clearing House settlements have brought us several letters from parties not familiar with that institution asking information as to its *modus operandi*.

A very full and complete account of the Clearing House systems of this and other countries were to be found in the *Banker's Magazine* for this month—a periodical by the way that every banker should subscribe for and read. From this report we find that the Clearing House of this city **was organized in 1865, and that there are** but seventeen banks in the association. All the other banks, with the exception of **three, we believe,** clear through those that **are members.**

The method of clearing is as follows: Each bank sends a clerk and a messenger to the Clearing House, who meet at 9 A. M. to deliver and receive packages of checks, which have been carefully assorted beforehand and put up in large, unsealed envelopes. This interchange is quickly effected, the settlements are soon ascertained, and the assemblage disperses.

The debtor banks pay in from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M., in sealed packages of either bank or Government notes, receiving the manager's receipt, and the creditor banks receive their balances from 11 to 11:30 o'clock A. M., the manager taking a receipt from them.

The process is simple and short, yet it saves the time of at least one man to each of the banks, all the trouble of counting the money paid out for checks on themselves, the verification of payments received from other banks and the risk of carrying so much money through the streets. In this connection our attention has been called, by one of our city cashiers, to a fact brought out in comparing the reports of the clearing house associations of other cities with that of Pittsburgh, which marks the extraordinary influence the past year has had on the business interests of this city.

In the case of every other city, the reports show a yearly increase in the amounts of the clearings and balances paid, while in the case of Pittsburgh, starting with a total of exchanges in 1866 of $83,731,249 17 and increasing to $295,754,868 83 in 1873, the next changes for the year were but $257,548,600 75, being a decrease for the year of $38,206,258, or nearly one-half of the total business of the the banks for 1866.

These figures bring out in succinct form, the extraordinary depression of our local industries, as compared with those of other cities where the panic, at its height, was felt as severely as it was here.

OFFICE OF TRADE & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW ST REET.
NEW YORK, June 29, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Opening prices at the Exchange this morning manifested a good deal of firmness which gradually increased into a strong market, the tone of which induced many who had been merely "shockers" into purchasing, with the view of a handsome rise. They were, however, disappointed, for with the exception of Western Union, Lake Shore and Panama the first prices were about the best of the day. The former has been very much depressed by active purchases, and at one time Lake Shore seemed infused with new life, with a promise of a good advance. Union Pacific had been dull at the opening, took an upward leap to 70 to settle to 75 at the close. Pacific Mail was strong at the opening but failed to keep its strength, and large blocks of constantly thrown upon the market. This may be in consonance with the programme of the chief operators in the stock, as reported is long of this stock is anxious to induce large short sales of it, while on the other hand, it is believed that the general market has been firmly held in order to unload Pacific Mail on unsuspecting speculators, when the latter view we do not sympathize but think that the matter is left entirely to the tender mercies of speculative brokers who are manipulating it for the purpose of making quick turns and not for moderate profits.

The market closes steady at the decline.

NORTHROP, TRADE & STONE.

—The following is republished for the benefit of a correspondent at Karns City: The act of April 2, 1873, defines what days shall constitute legal holidays, and provides that whenever the 1st of January, 22d of February, 4th of July, or 25th of December, shall occur on Sunday, Monday is declared and declared a public holiday, and all bills of exchange, checks, drafts or promissory notes falling due on either of the said days so observed as a holiday, shall be due and payable on the Saturday preceding such Sunday.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 29, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1862	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1864	118	118	118	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, registered	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
5-20's, 1867	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1868	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
10-40's, coupons	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
Currency 6's	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
New 5 per cents	117	117	117	117	117	117
Western Union Tel	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Quicksilver	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½
Pacific Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Panama	125	125	125	125	125	125
Wells, Fargo & Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Wells Fargo Express	92	92	92	92	92	92
Adams Express	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
United States Express	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
New York Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Michigan Central	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
Michigan Southern	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Illinois Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Chicago & Northwest	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Do. preferred	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul, common	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Do. preferred	56	56	56	56	56	56
Wabash, common	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Fort Wayne	97	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Mississippi	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Union Pacific	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Marlem	137½	137½	137½	137½	137½	137½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Atlantic & Pac. R.	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Atlantic & Pac. T.	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Iron Mountain	18	18	18	18	18	18
C. C. C. & I. C.	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
South Carolinas, Apr	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
South Carolinas, July	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Missouri 6's	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	88½	89
Reading	55¾	55¾
United Cos. of N. J.	116½	117
Oil Creek	10¾	10¾
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60½
Allegheny Valley	36¾	37
Central Transportation	46	47
P. C. & S. L. mort. bonds	77¼	77¾

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling steady at 483¾@487 for sixty days and 488¾@490 for sight.

GOLD

Opened at 117¼, declined to 116¾ and closed at 117. Borrowing rate 1-64@2 per cent. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat. Specie shipments gathered $1,000,000. Clearings $25,000,000. Customs receipts $149,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. At the Stock Exchange there was a fluctuating market for values and active movement in some shares. Western Union stock rose under the success of the loan, and was in free demand. The report that the Lake Shore Executive Committee had met, and that the earnings warranted the payment of 5 per cent. on the stock, also created a good feeling. The Mariposa fancy continues to attract speculative interest, and was sold at 12½@12¾ per cent. for ordinary, and 12¾@12¾ for preferred. It is being bought by Californians. Western Union advanced from 78 to 78¾, and closed at the highest point. Lake Shore advanced from 61¾@62¼, closing at the latter. Union Pacific was firm at 70@70¾, closing at 70@70¾. Pacific Mail advanced from 44¾@45¼, and after ward fell off to 44¾. New York Central advanced to 96¾, but subsequently reacted to 96¾. Erie was steady, closing at 14¾. St. Paul advanced to 33¾@34. Rock Island rose from 103¼@104. Erie advanced from 13¾@14¾, and reacted ¼ per cent. in the late dealings. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 178,000 shares, of which 31,000 shares were Pacific Mail, 60,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 12,000 Erie, 30,000 Lake Shore, and 8,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	62	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel	78¾	Toledo & Wabash	35½
Quicksilver	15¾	Do preferred	15
Quicksilver pref	33¾	Fort Wayne	97¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	79	Terre Haute	17½
American Express	57	Do preferred	17½
U. S. Express	46½	Chicago & Alton	102½
Pacific Mail	39¾	Do preferred	109½
New York Central	96¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Erie	14¾	C. C. & I. C.	4½
Do preferred	23½	Burlington & Q	113
Harlem	137½	Lake Shore	62¼
Do preferred	131	C. C. & I. C.	4½
Mich. Central	69½	Illinois Central	102½
Cleveland & Pitts	94½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	6½
Northwestern	29¾	Union Pac. stock	70
Northwestern pref	63½	Union Pacific bds	85½
Rock Island	103¾	Union Pacific bds	103½
N. J. Central	113½	Del. & Lack	112½
St. Paul	33¾	Del. & Hudson Canal	107½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20's, 1877	125½
5-20's, 1865	118¾	5-20's, 1878	125½
5-20's, 1865, reg	118¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	122¾	10-40's	119½
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, old	47	N. Carolina, old	39
Tennessee, new	46¾	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	38		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1875.

Trade circles to-day were generally quiet, with hardly a ripple to vary the even surface of affairs. In some lines of trade there is a slightly depressed feeling, which is especially the case with grain. In this department of business the position presents no new features, and the dullness and depression heretofore reported still hold sway. Produce is modestly active in the way of green truck, but in other lines is quiet, with a good trade reported in cheese. Provisions are quiet. Groceries are rather dull, and present no new movement except in foreign fruits, in which there is an upward movement. Wool is moving more freely, at general merchandise are doing a fair trade at steady values. Wool is moving more freely, at about the values offered by buyers, although Eastern purchasers are still somewhat inclined to hold off. Petroleum was quiet and unchanged, but presented some interest from the fact that oil was being delivered in this city to-day, direct from the wells by pipe, thus decreasing the cost of crude to our refiners some 30c ₱ bbl. The aggregate volume of trade was fully up to the average of the season, this being a time when dealers expect business to become rather slack.

An observant and reliable gentleman of the city, who recently returned from a Western trip, gives the result of his observations as to the condition of the crops in Southern Ohio, as follows:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

At this season when the crops are growing, no more interesting trip could be taken than over the Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Your correspondent had the pleasure of making such a trip to daylight last week. The fertile, and in fact natural estimation of your agricultural readers, he will state that generally the wheat looks poorly east of Columbus. Rye is fair but thin. He observed but one single field of rye cut, and that was almost ripe. East of Columbus, Corn all along has a good color—not over ten inches high until he struck the Little Miami Valley, where it was strong and vigorous, two feet high. The Little Miami was in a flood, and the country generally bordered that rains had been prolific west of Columbus.

The Little Miami Valley like its neighbor further west is, however, one of the garden spots of the Buckeye State and good crops there are always expected.

Fruit everywhere seem s to have been killed by the spring frosts, and it is fair to presume that we must depend entirely on New York and the northern Pennsylvania and Ohio counties for apples this season. Peaches will undoubtedly be high. At Cincinnati the river was at a low stage, and at the time the reporter at the river men are complaining so much about the trouble of passing the bar at the mouth of the Ohio against the Marietta. That shows conclusively that the rains have not extended to the river. There is no doubt but not Buffington Island been considerably improved the rivermen would never have been taught at Marietta with their banks. But this is a fact that some of them are slow to recognize.

In connection with the same subject the following from the Baltimore *American* in reference to the Maryland crops, is of interest: "All accounts now coming forward in regard to the wheat crop in this State, as well as elsewhere, are very encouraging, as an earnest of what may be expected in this State we noticed yesterday at the Corn Exchange, some very fine heads of wheat, full and weighty, and nearly ready for the hand of the reaper, sent from the region of the Gunpowder river to Baltimore county, a locality which some weeks back was suffering very severely from drought. It is very evident that the timely showers which have visited this section within the last four weeks have thoroughly changed the crop prospects in this and adjoining States, so that now where there were apprehensions of great scarcity, the fields are giving promise of at least a fair average yield."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,805	Apples, bbls	20
Oats, bus	11,000	Corn, bus	400
Wheat, bus	1,888	Rye, bus	400
Oats, bus	2,220	Butter, pkgs	2,940
Bacon, tcs	378	Potatoes, bus	2,940
Hay, bales	378		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,341	11,125
Apples, bbls	202	222
Cheese, bxs	1,962	675
Corn, bush	2,400	1,800
Wheat, bush	9,818	7,492
Barley, bush	.....	340
Rye, bush	342	842
Oats, bush	19,328	16,038
Butter, pkgs	2,940	3,017
Bacon, pcs	7,974	7,105
Bacon, tcs	726	514
Potatoes, bush	2,400	17,124
Hay, bales	3,191	2,906

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—A universal feeling of dullness in grain circles is one of dullness and depression. Receipts continue very light, being only 27,482 bushels of all kinds of grain for the week ending today. There is little alteration of any character in transactions for the week, the market steady at about former prices. The Western markets are firmer and this advance in values naturally renders holders very tenacious. Our quotations are prices generally offered, and it would be difficult to determine much of a margin at the prices quoted. We note transactions of 2 cars No. 2 spring wheat at $1 20. We quote choice, Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 38@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber at 30@1 33; Ohio spring wheat steady at $1 28@1 30. *Corn* continues extremely quiet, and considerably depressed, although some are more active at about previous quotations. The advance on oats in Chicago makes our market comparatively strong. We note sales of 2 cars white oats to arrive at 45c; 2 cars do in elevator 46c; 2 cars do 46c; 2 cars do in sacks 47c; 1 car do 48c; 1 car do 49c; 1 car do 50c; 1 car do 46c for white; 44@42c for mixed, with the tendency still downward. *Rye* is nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—The market active at good prices which are held firmly at quotations. Receipts 1,805 bbls; shipments for the week ending to-day. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 3 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $8 50; red wheat family do $6; in sacks do $ ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@8 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-rising flour, in 7 ₱ packages, $2 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $4 75; oatmeal $6 00@6 50.

MILLSTUFFS—There is a week market with the receipts approximating the sales for the past week. We heard of sales of 1 car No. 1 timothy at $21 00; 1 car do $20 75; 1 car do $20 50; 2 cars choice prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominal at $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $23 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25 00@21 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is active at considerably advanced rates. We quote bran at 96c @$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—The old crop is nearly all gone. What is left of it moves steadily for the choice grades. The week's receipts were 222 barrels. We quote strictly sound fruit at $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 60@65c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for choice sweet; 30@45c for common to fair.

BEANS—Market is firmer. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 75@1 80.

BUTTER—The market is quiet; continues depressed, although there was some inquiry to-day from repackers, who offered 20@25c for low to prime grades. Transactions to the trade ranged a little better than these figures. Dairy not very much in demand. Well thoroughly stocked with butter from wagons. We quote as follows: Extra creamery rolls 17@18c; extra tubs 15@16c; good to choice roll butter 13@14c; fair to good 9@10c; common to fair 5@7c. The lower grades are nominal.

CHEESE.—There is a good demand and prices are a trifle stronger. The receipt have slackened up somewhat, being 675 boxes for the week ending to-day against 1,962 boxes for the previous week. We quote at 10¾@11c per ₱. for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Switzer 16@18c; Limberger 12@14c.

CIDER—We quote choice sweet at $7 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a moderate demand. We quote at $8 00@10 00 per barrel; $2 75@3 00 per box.

EGGS—There is a dull and declining market, values being off to-day about 1c more, and prices are quotable at 17@18c per dozen for fairly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 50@55c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c.

FRESH FRUITS—There is an active business. Gooseberries are coming in and are in fair demand at 7@9c per quart. Strawberries are nearly out of market; quoted at 15@20c per quart. Raspberries are quoted at 10@15c per quart. 5 crates Cincinnati black raspberries sold to-day at $12 00 per crate.

POTATOES—The large supply and cheapening prices of the new crop in Southern States has broken the strength in old potatoes, which were to-day about 10c off from our former quotations. They are now quoted at 60@65c, and we shall after this week omit the quotations of old in this report. We note a sale of 1 car potatoes on track at 90c. We quote old at $1 00 ₱ bush for peachblows; 80@85c for Early Rose; and 75@80c for Peerless. New South-side potatoes are in fair supply and active at $5 00@6 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Spring chickens are in moderate supply and easy at 65@75c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb for choice fair quality; dried blackberries are quiet at 12@13c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10½@11c ₱ lb for choice to fancy. Nothing is wanted in dried sweet apples at 2½@2¾ ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 9@9½c ₱ lb. Medlins and quinces are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 50@4 00 ₱ barrel. String beans 25c ₱ bushel. Onions are quoted at 20@25c ₱ dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 00@1 25 ₱ box. Radishes are selling at 20@25c ₱ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes rued at $4 50 ₱ crate; $2 50 ₱ box. Cucumbers $3 00 per crate. Cabbages $2 50@3 00 ₱ barrel.

Provisions.

The market continues quiet at unchanged values. There is a stronger feeling in the West, and prices at Chicago are materially advanced, but as yet there is no change in jobbing quotations here. Receipts for the week ending to-day were moderately liberal, being 7,105 pieces and 514 tierces, a falling of about 25,000 pounds from the receipts of the preceding week.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10c ₱ lb; rib sides are quoted at 15c; clear rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 13½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13¾c ₱ lb; canvassed do 13@14c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 9½c ₱ lb. Do canvassed breakfast bacon is quoted at 13¼c; do canvassed 13¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15¾c; beef tongues, 8c ₱ piece; 75c ₱ lb in packages, $2 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $7 75; oatmeal $6 00@6 50.

LARD—The market is easy. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 15c; half bbls do 15½c; 10 ₱ tubs do, 15¾c; 5 ₱ pails do, 15¾c; in 3 ₱ pails do, 16c; in 1 ₱ pails do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 05@1 07 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do 90@92c; No. 2, 85@87c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

The Chicago *Tribune* says of Monday's provision market in that city: "Hog products were more active and generally firmer. The receipts of hogs were moderate, and prices steady, while Liverpool took an upward jump of about 5s per 112 lbs on lard, and New York was stronger in sympathy, though quiet on pork. The firmer tone on the other side of the Atlantic was accompanied by a fair number of orders to buy lard and meats on that account, while packers were strongly in sympathy. European buyers have held off rather stiffly during our downward movement, which lasted about seven weeks, and seem disposed to make up for lost time now that the market shows signs of having reached its lowest point for the present. The receipts of hogs, which have been larger than expected, owing to the steady demand for summer packing during the unusually cold weather of May and June, are expected to be less now that the mercury is following the advice so often given by William Allen. For this reason the competition of summer with the winter-cured product will fall off, and the consumption be more largely a draft on the stocks which have been chiefly speculated upon for three months past."

Petroleum.

July 1.—The petroleum markets yesterday were steady and not quotably changed. There had been a strong effort made to carry up the price of crude late on the previous day, which was so far successful as to effect sales of small lots as high as $1 06¾ for United at Wells, but fancy cassimeres are more active in first hands.

Wool.

There has been considerable improvement in the movement in wool, and farmers are showing much more disposition to accept the prices offered by buyers, which are some 4@5c below their asking prices of two weeks ago. Eastern buyers still talk lower prices, but the local buyers are generally taking hold and the new clip is moving at about our former quotations. We are cognizant of the purchase this week, of lots of tub-washed and fleece wools aggregating about 50,000 pounds at the quotations given below. A good deal of the stock offered as fleece wool in this market, should really be classed as unmerchantable, and unless considerable discrimination is exercised in sorting, will cause loss and trouble to dealers. We revise our quotations as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio and W Virginia fleece-washed 40@42c per ₱. medium do 45@46c; coarse and unmerchantable do, 35@42c; tub-washed 46@47c; combing washed 48@50c; do unwashed 22@30c; pulled wools 40c. There is little demand for fine wools and they are difficult to sell except at quotations; medium fleeces and combing wools are in fair request at quoted prices. We present the following extracts showing the condition of the wool market throughout Ohio: The market has been at a standstill. For the last week buyers have made no appreciable increase in prices, reaching as high as 45 cents, but farmers hold for a higher figure, and but very few have as yet purchased short of 50c per pound. *Steubenville Democrat.*

Wool is mostly clipped in this region, but not moving much. Farmers want 40@50c, and from late advices buyers are unwilling to pay more than 40c. We believe, however, that wool will move lively within the next ten days at 40@45cents. Wool is looking to be a poor prospect for an advance and no encouragement to hold.—*Barnesville Enterprise.*

In this immediate vicinity no wool has yet changed hands. Some farmers are holding for their clips until prices are settled to suit them better. We understand that A. J. Schriber, of Greenfield, has brought some wool to the neighborhood of Flushing and Kennon at 43 to 44 cents. We understand that Schriber, of New town, have purchased several lots at 45c, this being their maximum price.—*St. Clairsville Enterprise.*

We have heard of no wool selling on new account as yet, except a few small lots, at 40 cent. Growers are holding out, as a rule, for 45 cents per pound.—*Noble County Republican.*

The wool market opens on Saturday next at 35c ₱ lb.

The opening figure for wool at Springfield is put above 40c.

Wool growers in Noble county expect to obtain from 40@45c for their wool.

The Belmont county clip will not be so large this year as last; 40@45c is the opening figure.

The Noble county farmers who have their wool have changed hands on contracts made last year at 45c.

In Zanesville buyers offer 42c, but growers don't seem disposed to sell at that figure.

In Newark, Huron county, 42@45c has been made on the street at 43c.

The wool buyers of Delaware are paying 45c for wool, and are anxious to get it at that rig ure.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Wool is in fair demand with the supply increasing, and prices steady. Pennsylvania fleece-washed, Western Virginia, double extra and above, 49@50c; extra 46@48c; medium 43@45c; coarse 40@42c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, fine, 46@48c; medium 90@52c; coarse 43@48c. Combing and delaine unwashed, do washed XX and fine, unwashed, 35@36c coarse and medium, unwashed, 30@40c; tub-washed, 50@55c; extra and merino, pulled, 46@48c; No. 1 and super pulled, 40@45c.

BOSTON, June 30.—Wool is generally unchanged with the demand steady; Pennsylvania and Ohio fleeces ranging at 50@52c; extra up to treble extra; good lines of double extra Ohio at 48@50c; Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois fleeces are in fair demand at 46@47c for unwashed; the latter is now an extreme figure for good lots of Kentucky. Pulled wools—sales are moderate at 40@55c as to quality.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us the following revised list of prices:

Acetic	12 @ 15	Magcal	80 @ 1 00
Citric	1 35 @ 1 45	Carb	30 @ 35
Muriatic	3½@ 4	Manna SF	60 @ 1 25
Sulphuric	2½@ 4½	Morph sul	2 00 @ 2 25
Tartaric	40 @ 45	Nut No 1	15 @ 1 40
Alcohol, gal	2 40 @ 2 60	Anise	3 50 @ 4 00
Aloes, Cape	16 @ 20	Bergamot	4 00 @ 4 50
Soc	60 @ 70	Castor	1 75 @ 1 85
Am Carb	22 @ 25	Cassia	2 00 @ 2 50
Arg	60 @ 65	Cloves	1 50 @ 2 00
Arnotta	50 @ 60	Cod liver	1 00 @ 1 25
Asbst.		Lemon	3 50 @ 4 00
Balsam	4 @ 5	Linseed, raw	72 @ 75
Bal Copa	95 @ 1 05	Linseed, boil	75 @ 80
Barium, gal	1 25 @ 1 50	Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 00
Bark	10 @ 12	Olive, pure	2 50 @ 3 00
Berries	35 @ 40	Olive, com	1 00 @ 1 50
Blue vit	8 @ 10	Olive, Malaga	2 00 @ 2 50
Brimstone	2½@ 3	Olive, Lucca	1 75 @ 2 00
Camphor	60 @ 65	Olive, Sicily	1 75 @ 2 00
Cantharides	1 50 @ 1 75	Orange	3 00 @ 3 50
Capsicum	20 @ 25	Origanum	70 @ 1 00
Carb Am	20 @ 25	Rose, pure	5 00 @ 6 00
Carb Mag	20 @ 25	Rosemary	1 00 @ 1 50
Cinch red	18 @ 20	Sassafras	1 00 @ 1 25
Cinch yel	20 @ 25	Sperm	2 50 @ 2 75
Cinch com	20 @ 25	Sperm., gal	2 50 @ 2 75
Cloves	5 @ 6	Tanners, gal	1 00 @ 1 25
Cochineal	60 @ 65	Turpentine	45 @ 50
American	5 @ 6	Whale	85 @ 90
Bast Ind	6 @ 8	Whale, W	1 00 @ 1 10
German	6 @ 8	Whit'g P	4 75 @ 5 00
Slue mass	8 @ 10	Whit'g P, artificial	4 00 @ 4 25
Glycerine	20 @ 22	Varnish	1 50 @ 2 00
Borax refined	16½@ 19	Bichromate	20 @ 22
Brim refined	8 @ 10	Bichrom	24 @ 26
Flor sul	4 @ 6	Chlorate	40 @ 45
Iodine, res	4 25 @ 4 50	Cyanide	50 @ 60
English	2 @ 3	Iodide	3 50 @ 3 75
Canthar's	2 @ 2 50	Permang	20 @ 25
Canthar's bp	1 50 @ 1 75	Prussiate	25 @ 30
Epsom salts	3 @ 4	Quinia sul	2 40 @ 2 50
Ergot	1 00 @ 1 25	Root	4 00 @ 5 00
Roman	20 @ 25	Galangal	75 @ 80
Ginger, Af	12 @ 15	Gentian	8 @ 10
Cloves	12 @ 15	Ginger African	12 @ 15
Mace	60 @ 65	Ginger Jam	20 @ 25
Nutmegs	60 @ 65	Ginger, Cochin	15 @ 18
Pepper, black	18 @ 20	Jalap powd	40 @ 50
Cubebs	15 @ 20	Rhubarb	75 @ 1 00
Juniper	10 @ 12	Rhub E	1 00 @ 1 50
Prickly Ash	30 @ 35	Sarsaparilla	20 @ 25
Sweet Flag	10 @ 12	Senna	50 @ 60
Gum Arabic	60 @ 65	Spikenard	75 @ 80
Asafœtida	25 @ 30	Valerian	25 @ 30
Camphor	75 @ 80	Seeds	
Guaiac	30 @ 35	Anise	20 @ 25
Kino	40 @ 45	Canary	5 @ 6
Myrrh	35 @ 40	Hemp	5 @ 6
Opium	7 50 @ 8 00	Mustard, W	8 @ 10
Shellac	30 @ 35	Cardamom	1 75 @ 2 00
Shellac bleach	35 @ 40	Coriander	12 @ 15
Tragacanth	60 @ 80	Fennel	20 @ 25
Soda, Bi carb	5½@ 6	Flax	7½@ 8
Bi carb by c	6 @ 6½	Foenugreek	8 @ 10
Carb	2½@ 3	Soda	
Chlorate	20 @ 25	Bi carb	5 @ 6
Hyposul	3 @ 4	Soap Cast	12 @ 15
Nitrate	5 @ 6	Soap Mott	12 @ 15
Phosphate	25 @ 30	Sugar Lead	20 @ 25
Prussiate	25 @ 30	Sugar Milk	40 @ 45
Sulphite	3 @ 4	Vanilla	
Salts		Vanilla, fine	6 00 @ 8 00
Epsom	3½@ 4	Zinc	
Glauber	2½@ 3	Sal Ammon	12 @ 15
Nitre	8 @ 10	Sulphate	6 @ 7
Rochelle	35 @ 40	Vitriol, blue	8 @ 10
Saltpetre	8 @ 10	Vitriol, white	8 @ 10

Opium, $4 50 ₱ lb.

Quinine, 60@65c ₱ oz.

Morphine, $2 75@3 00 ₱ oz.

Insect powder, 30@35c ₱ lb.

Borax, refined, 18@20c ₱ lb.

Cream tartar, pure, 45@50c ₱ lb.

Cream tartar, common, 35@40c ₱ lb.

Madder, 12@15c ₱ lb.

Oil vitriol, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

Oil wormseed, $1 50@1 75 ₱ lb.

Oil sassafras, 75@80c ₱ lb.

Oil peppermint, $3 50@4 00 ₱ lb.

Oil bergamot, $3 50@4 00 ₱ lb.

Oil lemon, $2 50@3 00 ₱ lb.

Oil cassia, $2 50@3 00 ₱ lb.

Oil anise, $2 50@3 00 ₱ lb.

Oil cloves, $1 50@2 00 ₱ lb.

Oil sassafras, 75@80c ₱ lb.

Oil wormseed, $1 50@1 75 ₱ lb.

Oil peppermint, $3 50@4 00 ₱ lb.

Oil bergamot, $3 50@4 00 ₱ lb.

Oil lemon, $2 50@3 00 ₱ lb.

Oil cassia, $2 50@3 00 ₱ lb.

Oil anise, $2 50@3 00 ₱ lb.

Oil cloves, $1 50@2 00 ₱ lb.

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Quinine, 60@65c ₱ oz.

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Insect powder, 30@35c ₱ lb.

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Oil cassia, $2 50@3 00 ₱ lb.

Oil anise, $2 50@3 00 ₱ lb.

Oil cloves, $1 50@2 00 ₱ lb.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE total value of the exports from Boston for the week ending June 25th, was $648,720, against $689,580 for the same time last year. The total value of exports since the beginning of the year is $16,555,260, an increase of $900,568 over 1874.

THE exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York for the week ending on Wednesday were $5,-697,019, against $6,429,678 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the 1st of January amount to $116,-533,343, against $137,781,033 for the corresponding period of 1874.

WHEN the Republican party went out of power in Texas, some three years ago, there were in operation 2,067 public schools, with 2,625 teachers and 127,072 pupils. Since that period, under Democratic rule, the number of schools has been reduced to 262, with a corresponding decrease in the number of teachers and scholars. Who says the Democratic party is not a party of progress—backwards?

THE total imports at New York last week amounted to $6,934,666, against $6,646,571 for the corresponding week last year. Since the first of January the importations have amounted to $176,747,337, against $211,153,641 for the relating period of 1874. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $1,901,918, making, with $46,464,523 previously reported, $48,366,441 since the first of the year.

THE Supreme Court has just rendered a decision to the effect that the public authorities are charged with the maintenance of the highways and they have abundant power for that purpose, that the citizen pays his taxes for such purpose, that it is necessary for his safety and welfare, and therefore that the county or township, as the case may be, is responsible for all damage resulting from neglect of duty. This decision is of general interest.

PROSPERITY seems to be smiling on the entire South. A Georgia correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says reports from every county in that State and South Carolina tell an unvarying tale about the growing crops, that they are the finest ever known. The yield of grain will be absolutely extraordinary. Most bountiful rains have fallen within the last ten days. Less provisions have been imported than any year since the war, and the amount next year will be less than this year.

THE trade returns for Great Britain last month show that the slight signs of revival in exports in April have been lost. May is £3,000,000 or fourteen per cent. behind the corresponding month last year. The total declared value is £18,225,000. Iron and iron fabrics suffer severely, railroad material alone being 48,000 tons behind May, 1874. The imports, on the other hand, have increased £4,000,000 or thirteen and a half per cent. on the corresponding month of last year. The declared total is £32,346,-000; coffee, sugar and wheat largely increasing.

BOSTON is still anxiously looking for the advance guard of those commercial advantages which it was prophesied the completion of the Hoosac tunnel would confer upon it. Many the well-posted farmer of the present fiscal year the exports of breadstuffs from that port have fallen off $31,-000,000, and of cotton $25,000,000 as compared with those of the same period of last year. The total exports for that time are valued at $522,000,000, or $40,000,000 less than last year, and the imports are $160,-000,000, or $35,000,000 less than the year before.

ADVICES from every quarter indicate that the peach crop of the present year will exceed in quantity that of any preceding season for several years past by nearly one-half. Estimates carefully made by the New York *World* place the crop that will be picked and forwarded from Delaware, Maryland and Southern New Jersey at over 6,000,000 baskets, or about 3,750,000 busheis. This crop will be placed on the market between the middle of July and October. The peach-growers, fearing that the market will be overstocked, are making contracts at rates nearly one-third less than last year.

THE discovery of large deposits of silver ore in Texas, on the west side of the Colorado river, together with similar discoveries elsewhere and the increased productiveness of the other silver mines of the country, all point to a depreciation in the value of silver that will bring it within easy reach as a substitute for our fractional currency. Of the total product of bullion in this country, last year, $71,965,620, the proportion of silver was $35,681,411, or nearly one-half. The decline in the value of silver abroad, which has already taken place, has measurably stopped the export of silver, and we shall thus probably be able to keep the bulk of it at home, hereafter.

CHARLES O'CONNOR, a representative Democrat of New York and probably the ablest man of his party in the United States, addresses a long letter to the New York *World* in which he insists, as one of the main steps toward the establishment of a pure Democracy in this country, that the public schools shall be abolished, and that education shall be left exclusively to the voluntary principle. He thinks religion should be taught as a part of education, and that this can be done only by voluntary schools. Mr. O'CONNOR is a little ahead of his party in his frankness and plainness of speech; but he represents the legitimate tendency of that party, which is to settle down either upon the doctrine of sectarian schools supported by public taxation, or upon a proposition nearly similar in its effects, the entire abolition of the public school system.

THE New York *Times* of Saturday publishes an important summary of the condition of the crops in Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Kansas. With the exception of a few counties in the latter State, which have suffered from the grasshoppers, the reports are in every instance of a very encouraging character. Cotton is everywhere reported in fine condition, wheat and corn are very much above the average crops, and the fruit crop has been greatly extended, and with some unimportant qualifications the yield promises well. Louisiana raises an unusual quantity of rice this year, and her old staple of sugar is gradually resuming its former place as a source of wealth and business activity. Taken in connection with data already furnished from other parts of the country, these reports show that the harvest operations of June and July are likely to supply one of the most essential conditions of reviving trade and returning prosperity.

THE recent death of MORTIMER, who was well known twenty years ago as "Q K. Philander Doesticks, P. B.," but who is almost unknown to the present generation, is an evidence of the fleeting impression made upon the public mind by a mere humorist. "Doesticks" was a humorist of pretty much the same style as Mark Twain, John Phenix, and LEWIS, of the Detroit *Free Press*. He furnished nearly all the fun that was going in his day; but Artemas Ward put his nose out of joint, and Artemas has been succeeded by CLEMENS, LEWIS and Josh. Billings. In the course of time *they*, too, will all be forgotten, as MORTIMER has been. Lieut. DERBY, better known as John Phenix, wrote many very good things in his day, but the good things, like himself, have passed into oblivion; MORTIMER'S screeds were fully as good as those of Mark Twain, but they have not survived in the public recollection; and although they had a wide circulation, in their day, and although MORTIMER was only forty-five when he died, he and his witticisms are remembered only by those whose memories carry them back into the last generation. The moral of which is that lasting fame is not won by those who devote themselves to the mere amusement of the world. The reputation earned in that way does not last a man during a very short lifetime, much less is it likely to survive him.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Senator STEVENSON, of Kentucky, was right in predicting that if the Democratic party undertook to declare itself upon the financial question, it would be smashed into a thousand fragments. His policy was to keep his party from saying a word about it, and he succeeded in Kentucky, where the Democratic State Convention confined itself to a declaration in favor of the secession theory of State rights; but the wisdom of his advice to his party friends elsewhere, to imitate the mum policy of Kentucky, has not been recognized by them. Ohio, Maine and Iowa have held State conventions since Kentucky acted, and in each of them the Democrats have persisted in declaring a financial policy.

And they have, in so doing, justified the vaticinations of the Kentucky Senator. The party, as a party, has no common financial policy; and even when it declares itself, it is met with violent dissent in its own ranks. Ohio, for instance, declares in convention for unlimited greenbacks, with no provision for their redemption, while a very large portion of the party in that State are for hard money and a speedy return to specie payments. The Democratic candidate for Governor is supposed to be a hard-money man, who spits upon the platform, while the candidate for Lieutenant Governor is for an abundant greenback currency, and repudiates the financial heresy of the man he is running with. The party newspapers of the State, likewise, are divided in sentiment, one portion of them scouting and defying the platform, and the other portion scouting the scouters.

In Maine, the party, in its convention, takes the other tack, and declares for hard money or its equivalent in paper; but, while the party there directly opposes the party in Ohio, it is by no means united in doing so. A strong minority in the State Convention presented the Ohio platform for adoption; and although it failed, the attempt is proof of the existence of a divided and distracted sentiment. The party in Maine, as in Ohio, is divided into fragments, between which there is no common ground of agreement.

In Iowa, the same party takes a position that is different from the other two, and presents a third financial theory. The embryo statesmen of the West who filled the Iowa Convention, are in favor of "the resumption of specie payments, as soon as the same can be done without injury to the country, and in the meantime a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes." In other words, they are for inflation now, and for redemption at some time hereafter. This is a sort of a mixture of both the Ohio and Maine platforms, with nothing distinctive of either. We have not yet learned whether *all* of the Iowa financiers take this view; but the presumption is that it any Democrat in that State has any positive convictions upon financial questions, one way or the other, he must be disgusted at this new exploit of Mr. Facing-both-ways.

We have had, then, four Democratic State conventions this year, and no two of them agree upon the financial question. Kentucky says nothing; Ohio is for unlimited inflation; Maine is for contraction and coin redemption of paper money; and Iowa is for both expansion and contraction. And in each of these States the party is torn with internal dissensions, a large minority in each repudiating the action of the majority.

There is, consequently, no such thing as Democratic harmony upon one of the leading issues of the day. It calls itself a national party, and is pluming itself upon its chances of national success; yet, upon a prominent national issue it has as many fronts as there are States, and is torn with local distractions upon every phase of its piebald financial theories. That such a party, unable to agree upon a national policy, should set itself up as a national party, is an insult to the intelligence of the country. The nation will never trust a party that cannot trust itself. A house divided against itself cannot stand; and if a man cannot serve two masters a party cannot carry out a dozen principles. This is the secret of the present senator STEVENSON'S advice and give up all attempts at agreement upon a problem that is too much for it. "The cohesive bond of public plunder" which held it together in CALHOUN'S time will be much more effectual in holding its incongruous elements together, now, than anything else. It can never fight a battle for power with its guns trained to mow down the men in its own ranks; and a persistence in the present blind attempt to assert a Democratic financial policy will scatter the party into fragments too minute for an after recognition of the several parts.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

The Democratic County Convention, which met on Tuesday last, managed to put up the meanest ticket, taking it altogether, that was ever nominated in this county, and that is saying a great deal, when we consider the many mean tickets that party has nominated.

The nominees upon it are all from the city of Pittsburgh. Allegheny gets nothing, and the country gets nothing. The Democrats of Allegheny city and those of the boroughs and townships, are good enough to vote the Democratic ticket, when their masters make it for them, but they are not worthy of a place upon the ticket itself. They can serve, but they cannot rule. They make excellent serfs; but they are not eligible as taskmasters. Every one of the candidates put up by them was snubbed by the Convention, and remitted to the task of making bricks without straw. But they are very patient under it; and FARLEY, LARGE and BONNET, and all other aspirants outside of the city circle, submit to the humiliation inflicted upon them with so much meekness that the Democratic city ring feels more than ever justified in its purpose to shut them out into the cold permanently.

We can assure the defeated candidates, however, that it does not make any difference; the ticket is bound to be beaten, and, excluding the very questionable honor of running upon a Democratic ticket, they are just as well off the ticket as on it. There is no pleasure, we know, in being subjected, as they have been, to the lash of the upstart city ring; but they have the consolation of knowing that the nominees will feel the Republican lash much more keenly, before the fight is over.

The nominee for Sheriff, R. H. PATTERSON, ran for the same place three years ago, when there was a volunteer Republican candidate in the field, who took off a very heavy vote from the Republican nominee. He thus had a chance to show his popularity, if he had any; yet he ran behind his ticket, and failed to profit by the Republican split. The vote was as follows:

Hare, Republican	21,328
Patterson, Democratic	15,587
Gormly, Volunteer	5,519
Vanvoorhis, Volunteer	251

To show how the vote for PATTERSON compares with the votes cast for other candidates upon the same ticket, we append the vote for each:

Buckalew, Governor	16,490
Hartley, Auditor General	16,281
Hopkins, Congressman at Large	15,944
Hopkins, Congressman at Large	16,038
Patterson, Sheriff	15,287
Eckert, Recorder	15,456
Farley, Clerk of Courts	15,508
McGrath, Clerk of Orphans Court	15,787
Coldren, Register	15,860
Ross, Commissioner	15,649

It will thus be seen that PATTERSON was the lowest man upon his ticket. BUCKALEW, who received the genuine party vote, leads him 1,203 votes, while the State ticket, generally, is from 800 to 1,000 votes over him, and every man upon the county ticket with him is from 400 to 600 votes ahead of him. Even FARLEY, who could muster less than fifty votes in this Convention, polled 321 more votes than PATTERSON did. The latter was at the foot of his ticket, then, and has not improved in popularity since.

The other nominees, with the exception of MECHLING and IRVIN, both very respectable gentlemen, are men whose names never filled the speaking trump of fame. They are a new and unknown lot. Who, in the name of the venerable ichthyosaurus is GILES? and O'NEILL? and McFARLAND? and ENGLISH? and O'REILLY? and HUNTER? We never heard of any of them before, and after the first Tuesday in November they never will be heard of again. The names of O'REILLY and O'NEILL have, indeed, a familiar sound in our ears; but which particular O'REILLY or O'NEILL has thus been presented to public view we cannot say. It is a new lot altogether; and we bid adieu to LASHELL, and LONG, and LARGE, and CARSON, and FARLEY as to old acquaintances whom we shall never see again. They were a better lot, we fancy, than the new scrubs that have just turned up; but we will take just as much pleasure in whipping these unknown adventurers as we would have done in thrashing the old stagers had they kept in the harness. The trouble with these old hacks is that they do not live in the city. Their residence out of town has been fatal to them, and we wish them much joy in their enforced retiracy.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The standard argument of the Free Traders against the tariff is that we export nothing but the raw material. We send nothing abroad, they say, which is manufactured at home, whereas, if we had no tariff, we should be compelled to manufacture so cheaply that we should be able to export our manufactured wares for sale in foreign markets.

There is another conclusion that follows from these premises, which these logicians take great pains to conceal. To manufacture goods in this country so cheaply that they would bear the cost of export and still be saleable at lower rates than are obtained for the same grade of foreign goods, implies cheap raw materials as well as cheap labor. The workingmen of the country complain bitterly now of the poor wages they get; but what will they say when they will have to labor at prices that will defy the competition of Europe? It is to that point that free trade would reduce us; and if the labor of the country should refuse to come down to that extremity, the utter destruction of our manufactures would follow. The only possible way of competing with European laborers is to bring down the wages of our laborers below the rates that prevail abroad.

But, while it is true that we do not export largely of goods which we cannot yet produce as cheaply as our European competitors, it is *not* true, as the free traders allege, that our exports of home manufactured goods have fallen off or dwindled to a comparatively small amount. The actual progress of the export trade of American manufactured goods has been carefully calculated from the official Treasury report to stand about thus:

Year.	Total industrial exports.
1847	$10,476,345
1861	39,136,957
1860	20,158,080
1874	61,894,506

So that in twenty-seven years this trade has become more than six times its original magnitude. And this table does not include gold and silver coins, refined petroleum and a number of other large interests. Commenting upon these facts the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"At this rate of increase it is easy to see that the export of American manufactures is fast becoming a great leading interest. Before 1880 it will evidently reach $100,-000,000. Of all these manufactures no item is more gratifying than the export of iron and steel manufactures, which, from a total of only $5,303,042 in 1860, increased to a total of $15,389,807 in 1874, while the highest aggregates in any other line were, agricultural implements, $4,961,066; boots, shoes and leather, $5,841,785.

"The most dismal lamentation is constantly kept up over the heavy decline in the exportation of cotton goods, part of which is due to the enormous domestic market which has been built up, and part to the diversion of capital to other lines of business during the periods of war and inflation. But the tables show that we export now many articles that we did not export at all in 1860, and that the exports of many others have risen from humble to great proportions. In all probability the exports of cotton goods would have been fully established in the New England interests, which had always been the chief exporters in that line, had exhibited the same courage and enterprise in the Middle States, which, in reference to their particular interests. But Mr. Wells and his pernicious school of theorists so entirely deranged the New England mind on the subject of export trade that no efforts at recuperation were made there. As a consequence let the reader regard the following figures:

Exports.	1860.	1874.
Cotton piece goods	$5,153,014	$ 2,272,385
Other cotton goods	5,792,732	708,499
Iron and steel	5,703,042	15,339,807

In the one case we have the solid and invincible spirit of New York and Philadelphia, and in the other Boston oppressed with her theories and ideologists. Boots, shoes and leather afford another ruinous illustration. Mr. Wells' first free trade report, in the capacity of Revenue Commissioner, devoted special attention to this industry, and made out a doleful case for sympathy. He wanted foreign leather duty free as a means of rebuilding the export trade in boots and shoes. And now American leather has become a leading staple export to Europe! The cattle trade has now become so vast and important that it has given birth to a distinct branch of business. This is a practical answer to Senator STEVENSON'S advice and give up all attempts at agreement upon a problem that is too much for it. "The cohesive bond of public plunder" which held it together in CALHOUN'S time will be much more effectual in holding its incongruous elements together, now, than anything else. It can never fight a battle for power with its guns trained to mow down the men in its own ranks; and a persistence in the present blind attempt to assert a Democratic financial policy will scatter the party into fragments too minute for an after recognition of the several parts.

In 1860 we exported no sewing machines, and in 1874 we shipped them to the extent of $1,770,951. In 1860 we exported no agricultural implements, and in 1874 we shipped $4,961,066. It will probably surprise many persons to learn that in 1874 we exported lard to the extent of $675,948, and of so obscure an item as oil cake, $4,661,046. Yet no one can discuss the subject of domestic exports without having the decline in the exports of cotton goods brought up."

ACCORDING to the tables contained in the advance sheets of that valuable publication, Poor's Railroad Manual, giving the operations of the various railroads in the United States for 1874, only 1,940 miles of new road were opened during that period, against an average of over 6,000 miles for the five preceding years, when railroads were constructed in advance of the wants of the people. This pause in railroad building will give the country time to grow up to the capacity of the roads already constructed, and will also do much toward improving the value of existing railroad property. The total length of roads which made official reports of their operations last year was 69,373 miles, against 66,827 miles in 1873, 57,323 for 1872, and 44,614 for 1871. The aggregate cost of these roads was $4,221,763,594, the increase of cost being $457,220,560 over 1873, principally on account of the increased mileage and new improvements. Of the total cost, $1,990,-997,486 was share capital, and $2,230,766,108 various forms of indebtedness, chiefly bonds. The average cost per mile of all the roads was $60,425 in 1874, against $57,-134 in 1873, $55,116 in 1872, and $59,726 in 1871. The comparative earnings for the year are shown in the following table:

	Gross.	Net.
1874	$620,466,016	$189,570,958
1873	630,419,005	183,830,960
	From Freight, etc.	From Passengers.
1874	$479,695,508	$140,959,490
1873	489,035,508	137,384,427

It thus appears that the gross earnings for 1874, a period of great depression, were only $5,953,919 less than for the preceding year, while the net earnings during the same time increased $5,760,396, showing a saving of $11,714,315 in operating expenses. The reduction in the cost of operating roads was due to the decline in the prices of materials and labor, and more prudent and economical management generally. The dividends paid in 1874 amounted to $67,-042,942, against $67,120,769 in 1873. These figures make a very favorable exhibit, and should afford encouragement to the holders of railway securities, since they show that during a year of unexampled depression the railroads of the country earned in gross 12.3 per cent. of their nominal cost, which is much greater than their actual cost. Their net earnings were 4.50 per cent. on the nominal cost, and the amount paid as dividends was equal to 3.39 per cent. of the total capital stock. The gross earnings were equal to $12 32 for each inhabitant of the country, and the ratio of total mileage to population was one mile of road for every 581 inhabitants. This analysis shows the wonderful capacity of our railroads even in times of great depression. With good crops and a fair fall trade, there ought to be a marked recuperation in railway property.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Merchants are selling American iron at Wolverhampton at $35 per ton.—*Cable dispatch.*

On the same matter the London *Anglo-American* of June 5th has the following:

There has been a panic in London houses connected with the iron trade; nor is this surprising considering how great has been the revulsion brought about by the cessation of the demand in the United States. A steady shipment of pig iron is said to be going on from American ports to England. The iron is used to ballast cotton ships, and sells in Liverpool for $35 to $40 gold per ton. It is described as the best charcoal pig iron, and is sent out on orders from English ironmasters, who are able to make a small saving in the cost of their pig iron compared with English prices. A very low freight combines with a small original cost to produce this.

From the foregoing it does not seem that American pig iron makers stand in much need of protection against English iron.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The American pig iron sold in Europe is charcoal iron, which is used only for special branches of iron manufacture. The ordinary pig metal which enters into the manufacture of merchant bar iron, sells in this market at $22@24 per ton, and similar grades of iron sell in England at 60 shillings to 70 shillings per ton, or from $15@17 50 in gold, equal to $18@20 in our currency. It will be seen, therefore, that the Alabama and charcoal pig, which is quoted as selling in England at $35 per ton, is a fancy iron, used for special purposes, and is no criterion of the value of pig metal, generally, either here or in England, and its sale in that country is no evidence of the ability of this country to compete with England in the production of iron without protection.

THE report of the Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco of the coinage operations for the fiscal year ending to-morrow, gives a total of 1,350,000 pieces of gold, valued at $26,200,000, and 8,274,000 pieces of silver, valued at $4,527,000, making a grand total of 9,604,000 pieces, valued at $30,527,000. This is the largest coinage for any previous year in the history of the San Francisco mint, and represents but ten months' operations, the mint having been closed on the 10th instant for a settlement of accounts, and the loss of nearly a month having occurred in transferring operations from the old to the new mint building last November. The California *Alta*, in commenting upon the year's work says: "This very large coinage, with the prospective increase for the coming year, points more than ever to the practicability of a speedy substitution of small silver coins in the place of fractional currency throughout the Union. Nothing will contribute more to the resumption than the immense silver yields of the bonanza mines. With this stream of wealth continuously pouring forth, the possibility of returning to the financial status of *ante-bellum* times becomes nearer possible." The new refinining works are now rapidly approaching completion, and it is anticipated that by the first of August the capacity of the mint will be increased sufficient to insure a coinage of fifty million dollars per annum.

AUSTRIA is now experiencing the prostration of industry which invariably follows a panic. The following interesting facts, showing the extent of the depression in Vienna, is taken from the *French Economist:*

"There were 580 failures at Vienna during 1874, and the sale of house property in faubourgs more particularly, increased to an alarming extent. During the year of the crisis the purchase and sale of house property amounted to 164,000,000 gulden —about $82,000,000—but last year the total was little more than a third of that sum. In 1873, 315 distresses were levied upon property, to the value of more than a milliard of gulden, but during last year the value of the property seized was about double that sum. The failures have been still more numerous this year; those declared during January and February exceeding the total for the whole of 1874. In Vienna alone the journeymen tailors are fewer by 3,000 than they were in 1873, and those who can still find employment do not earn more than seven shillings a week. Four hundred leather cutters are unable to obtain work, and 1,800 more only work three days a week, their wages being no higher than those of the tailors. The number of metal workers has also diminished by about 4,000, and their wages, which averaged 30 shillings a week in 1873, have fallen to less than half that amount. So, too, with the carpenters and masons, while most of the working jewelers, finding no work to do at home, have emigrated to Berlin, Pforzheim, and even to Russia."

AN INTERNATIONAL case of great interest has been referred to the Attorney General by the State Department. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states the particulars as follows: Some years ago a German named STEINBERG came to this country, settled at St. Louis, and became a naturalized citizen. During his residence there a son was born to him. When this son was ten years of age STEINBERG returned to Germany and resumed allegiance to the German Empire. Lately the son, who is twenty years of age, was drafted into the German army. He disputed the right of the Government to exact military service from him, claiming that he was by birth an American citizen, and appealed to the State Department for protection. Young STEINBERG claims that he never renounced his citizenship, and argues that his removal from the United States was beyond his control. No case of this kind has ever before been presented to this Government, and it is justly regarded as a question of great importance and intricacy.

THERE is a religious sect in England known as the "Peculiar People," who refuse to have a doctor in their families, and allow them to have medical attendance. One of their tenets is that it is unlawful to seek for or to permit human assistance in case of sickness, and that all that is allowable is for the Elders of the sect to pray for the patient and anoint the body with oil. They have recently leased a large house near the Tower of London, which is to be used as a hospital, in which the only remedies are to be prayer and oil. A number of Elders will take it in turns to attend the patients. This is a practical application of Professor TYNDALL'S suggestion that a hospital should be established in two divisions, one for doctoring and the other for praying, and compare the results. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says there is furious opposition to the Peculiar People's hospital among the people of the neighborhood, but the experiment at least shows faith.

The Canned-Goods Frauds.

A convention of the packers of canned goods was held in Philadelphia lately to take steps to break up the frauds now generally practiced in all classes of canned goods. The majority of these goods profess that the cans contain a certain weight of oysters, fish, corn, tomatoes, and other commodities; but the competition in trade has resulted in putting up cans containing but three-fourths, or two-thirds, or one-half of the proper weight. In some articles, six ounces of contents are all that is sold for a two-pound can.

Some time ago, it was discovered that in the article of imported Malaga raisins there were gross frauds in the quantities put in the boxes. After a vigorous discussion of the question in the *American Grocer*, the trade in this country made an agreement to buy and sell that class of goods by the sound instead of the box, and thus broke up a fraud which has been successfully practiced for years.

The Convention of Canned-goods Packers agreed upon a pledge to adhere to standard weights and quality, and to affix their own name and address to every package. The action of this convention is, of course, in the interest of honest packers, who have earned a reputation for the quality of their goods. It is none the less in the interest of consumers, who are now regularly defrauded. They are now informed by the packers themselves that the designation of one, two, three, or four and six or three pounds on cans is invariably fallacious, the net contents of the package never corresponding to the weight stated on the label. We think, therefore, their right to demand that they be served by their retail grocer with the weight they pay for. If customers refuse to take short weights if they do not receive, it will cease to be profitable to deal in that class of goods. When a man buys and pays for three pounds of any article, he is entitled to demand that he pays for. The same frauds exist in other articles than canned goods. Spices put up in packages rarely contain the weight marked on them. The *Grocer* declares emphatically "that there is scarcely a single class of goods put up and sold in this country which is not short of the weight or measure claimed for it." If this be true, the laws establishing standards of weights and measures are practically defeated. A man selling goods with a yard stick measuring but two feet, or with dishonest scales and weights, upon detection, is liable to be punished as a criminal; and it is difficult to distinguish from such an act that of selling a package declared to contain three pounds when in fact it cotains but two pounds of the goods sold. The packers appeal to consumers to weigh the cans before opening them and weigh them after the contents are removed, and, when the weight is short of the amount, to send them back for the return of a proportionate sum of the price paid.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Page from Real Life.

The New York correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* writes from there the story which I sketch in brief was told me by a legal gentleman, who also stands high politically, as we rode homeward in the horse cars last evening. He boards at one of the up-town hotels. One evening he was called upon at the hotel by a lady who said she did not like to call at his office, and yet desired his help. She was wealthy, and had a daughter sixteen years old, but was unhappy and desired a divorce from a husband who had ceased to love her. The lawyer responded that the matter was easy, as she could furnish the proof of his open and flagrant infidelity, which she promised. The proof was furnished, but still the case did not progress. There was something that troubled the client, and she was urged to leave nothing unrevealed which could help her suit. Still she equivocated. Finally, after great urging, the truth came out. Twenty years ago the parties had been married and living in the same vicinity at a distance from this city. They eloped together, and the husband and wife who were left behind are still living. They came to New York, were married, grew wealthy, had a daughter just budding into womanhood, were socially popular, and yet the world about them knew nothing of their story. Maddened by the open infidelity of the man whose name she bore, the wife was driven really to the verge of insanity, and thus broke up a fraud which has been successfully practiced for years.

The Convention of Canned-goods Packers agreed upon a pledge to adhere to standard weights and quality, and to affix their own name and address to every package. The action of this convention is, of course, in the interest of honest packers, who have earned a reputation for the quality of their goods. It is none the less in the interest of consumers, who are now regularly defrauded. They are now informed by the packers themselves that the designation of one, two, three, or four and six or three pounds on cans is invariably fallacious, the net contents of the package never corresponding to the weight stated on the label. We think, therefore, their right to demand that they be served by their retail grocer with the weight they pay for. If customers refuse to take short weights if they do not receive, it will cease to be profitable to deal in that class of goods. When a man buys and pays for three pounds of any article, he is entitled to demand that he pays for. The same frauds exist in other articles than canned goods. Spices put up in packages rarely contain the weight marked on them. The *Grocer* declares emphatically "that there is scarcely a single class of goods put up and sold in this country which is not short of the weight or measure claimed for it." If this be true, the laws establishing standards of weights and measures are practically defeated. A man selling goods with a yard stick measuring but two feet, or with dishonest scales and weights, upon detection, is liable to be punished as a criminal; and it is difficult to distinguish from such an act that of selling a package declared to contain three pounds when in fact it cotains but two pounds of the goods sold. The packers appeal to consumers to weigh the cans before opening them and weigh them after the contents are removed, and, when the weight is short of the amount, to send them back for the return of a proportionate sum of the price paid.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The so-called *Freeman's Journal*, but a bigoted organ of the Papacy, has gently observed: "Let the public school system go where it came from—the devil!"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The locusts are invading Italy.

"One is taught to cook, but he is born to roast."

There was a jam at Plymouth church on Sunday.

Now comes the question of perjury in Brooklyn.

Tennyson's new poem, "Queen Mary," is his master-piece.

It's a long time waiting for a verdict which counts for so little.

Virginia has commenced her wheat harvest—the best since the war.

Hope the Dublin air will agree with the American rifle team to-day.

As yet nobody seems to have three million dollars worth of faith in Tweed.

Professor Leidy, of Philadelphia, is undergoing much scientific hospitality in England.

The disagreement of the Brooklyn jury is what nine of every ten thoughtful men expected.

"The sweet summer land of the soul" is the burden of a new song. It should be sold in lots.

The Government has just put its straight-jacket on three Cincinnati crooked "vinegar" factories.

The wheat crop is being cut throughout Tennessee. The yield is splendid and the quality is very fine.

The Great Eastern has been chartered to run between Liverpool and Philadelphia during the Centennial.

It is suggested that prison photography should be placed on an international basis. The notion is not a bad one.

There are now five telegraphic cables between Europe and the United States, of an aggregate length of 9,026 miles.

The Holly Tree inn system seems to be flourishing in Cleveland. Five "Friendly Inns" are doing a paying business.

Now is the time to prevent mildew on grapevines. Use flour of sulphur dusted on the foliage when the dew is on.

It is the general impression that Old Bill Allen, of Ohio, is run by the Keely motor —which the same is supposed to be chekk.

Ontario offers to farm laborers and others in Europe free grants of land in the District of Muskoka, to the east of the Georgian Bay.

A New York lady, fond of music, but with a constitutional dislike to performing herself, has taught her pet tom cat to play the piano by note.

The grand co-operative mill project, which was started at Fall River two years ago, has been abandoned as an unproductive enterprise.

Falling off. Last year's report of the circulation of the *Christian Union* was 119,000, this year 78,000; of the *Independent*, last year 42,000; this year 35,000.

From every quarter come reports that arrangements are being made to transport, at reduced rates, visitors and goods to the Centennial Exhibition next year.

The White Hills of New Hampshire are getting to be more and more esteemed as the Switzerland of America, judging from the increasing travel thitherward.

A cruel hoax has been perpetrated on the *cimex lecterarius* in the construction of iron bedsteads which cannot be distinguished from mahogany by the eye.

Of the 1,905,978 cheese received at New York during the year ending May 31, 1,701,-328 were exported, leaving only 204,650, or about nine per cent. for our home consumption.

The Connecticut Legislature has chartered another insurance company, with a novel but perhaps useful feature—to insure losses against wind, as well as fire and water.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1775—Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., was this day appointed postmaster for the New York department. The pay is $60 per month.—[Roger Sherman.]

New Caledonia feels the benefit of the labor of her communist convicts. The cigarettes manufactured there with the native tobacco are in great demand in Australia.

The Grand Jury of Cincinnati has indicted two Democratic Water Rent Collectors of that city, and the *Enquirer* says: "We do not deny the justice of these indictments."

Very sensibly the New York Orangemen propose to celebrate the 12th of July by a picnic instead of the usual parade through the streets in black clothes under a sweltering sun.

A mysterious change has come over the tops of the beech trees in Kentucky, the leaves of which have turned brown and apparently died, while the lower parts remain in full leaf.

A Protestant church has been built at Smithfield, London, to commemorate the martyrs burned there, and the Catholics intend to build one at the Tower to commemorate others.

A number of scientific gentlemen of Chicago are arranging for a prolonged steam yacht cruise around the lakes, down the St. Lawrence river, and thence along the Atlantic coast.

Shameful, if true. The *American Grocer* declares "that there is scarcely a single class of goods put up and sold in this country which is not short of the weight or measure claimed for it."

A nut for freetraders to crack. Sugar from the beet has become so abundant in England that the sugar refiners have protested against the further free introduction of the article into that country.

"There is a soul of goodness," etc. A correspondent of the *Scientific American* claims to have discovered in the despised bed-bug "an odor as delicate and delicious as it was before rank and disgusting."

Human nature. The other day in Stewart's, New York, a lady actually burst into tears at finding that a novelty in dress goods, for which she had paid three dollars per yard a few weeks ago, was now selling for one dollar and a half.

PERSONAL.

A sensation of the next season will be the visit to this country of one of the handsomest of the Queen Victoria—the wife of the Marquis of Lorne.

Anna Dickinson will *not* leave the platform for the stage. She will lecture the coming season, and her new subjects will be "Madame Roland" and "Father Mathew."

A Nevada lass having received an offer of marriage from a young merchant who had been in the neighborhood but a short time, replied: "Well, I don't know. Girls are scarce and high about here. What are you worth?"

Charles Manning, who was captain of the Harvard College crew on their visit to Europe in 1869, and also teacher at the Tremont Gymnasium at Boston, and who was noted for his strength and agility, has been ruining himself with strong drink, recently, and was the other day sent to jail for drunkenness.

Mr. Thomas Charles Baring, M. P. from South Essex in England, and one of the great Baring family, has announced his intention to rebuild Hertford College, in Oxford, at his own sole cost. The numerous English journals, in noting this fact, credit Mr. Baring "with a zeal and liberality worthy the munificence of an age famous for its devotion to learning."

Three years ago, last March, the son of State Senator Bloss, of Bethlehem, Conn., ran away from home, and nothing was heard of him until June 3d, when he suddenly introduced himself to his father, and it appeared that he had all this time been working for a farmer in New York State, though why he left home is unknown.

Peru, Mass., harbors the champion old gentleman, Sylvester French, a native of the town, and eighty-eight years old, who began plowing ahead of any farmer thereabouts, finished his planting, and hoeing and buckwheat still ahead, and has hoed his garden the second time. He does his haying with very little help, hiring a boy to help him load or getting a day or two's mowing. He has filled his woodhouse, sawing and splitting five cords of hard-body wood, with slabs which he draws from the mill yard, in all enough for his year's supply. He is uniform in his attendance at religious services on the Lord's day, is the sire of twenty-one sons and daughters, is the first to arise at evening, arises at half-past four every morning, and is enjoying life with a zest and relish which few much younger men can surpass.

The Boston *Herald* tells this story: The day following our centennial festivities the following incident occurred in a South End saloon: A friend had invited one of the South Carolina soldiers into a saloon to put another turf on the buried hatchet. While standing at the bar a stranger came in. The Carolinian saw and dropped his glass and closely eyed the stranger. His gaze was so steady and peculiar that the friend began to be alarmed and to fear that the hatchet was about to be dug up again. Directly the Carolinian asked the stranger if he knew him. There was no recognition, whereupon the Carolinian asked him if he was not in the war. "Yes," was the reply. "And you were once stationed at such a place?" "Yes." "And took part in such a skirmish?" "Yes." "Well, I thought so," replied the Carolinian, and, raising his hat, showed a large scar on his forehead, saying, "There is your saber mark, my boy, come up and take a drink." And so, then and there, they decorated the grave of the buried hatchet.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Cincinnati has a feminine insurance agent.

The lessees of the Miami and Erie Canal propose building thirty new canal boats.

The orchards of this country are estimated to contain over 20,000,000 fruit trees.

The Gloucester Pottery, which has been idle several months, is in full blast again.

As a result of the coal strike, business is duller on the Morris Canal than for several years past.

Dunbar furnace, in Fayette county, Pa., is averaging forty tons of extra No. 1 mill iron per day.

The Cincinnati Stamping Company, with a capital of $200,000, have filed their certificate for incorporation.

The Erie Iron Works last week shipped a bill of engines, boilers and saw mill rigs to Spartansburg, North Carolina.

The Mt. Hope furnace of the Messrs. Grubbs, in Lebanon county, Pa., has resumed operations after lying idle for five years.

Akron, Ohio, is to have a new industrial establishment—a manufactory of roofing tile, with a capacity at the start of 10,000 tile per day.

The shipments of boots, shoes and rubbers from Boston since January 1st exceeds those of last year by more than 47,000 cases, or nearly ten per cent.

The importation of American shoes into Canada has caused the discharge of about five thousand workmen from the boot and shoe manufactories of Montreal.

The Paterson Rolling Mill and the Watson Bridge Works are running night and day. The i